

# DAILY REPORT

## Asia & Pacific

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TEXT NAKASONE HINTS AT FURTHER MEETING WITH GORBACHEV

OW151247 Tokyo KYODO in English 0234 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 15 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Friday he may meet Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev again as proposed by the general secretary of the Communist Party. The informal proposal was made during talks between the two Thursday in the Kremlin, the first meeting between top Japanese and Soviet leaders in 12 years.

Speaking at a House of Councillors committee session, Nakasone quoted Gorbachev as saying: "I'd like to see you again in the future." Nakasone said their prospective meeting has been confirmed and that there is a possibility of exchanging letters to realize it. Nakasone's term as president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), the post which automatically carries the premiership, terminates in October, 1986.

The Soviet leader described the one-hour meeting, held on the occasion of Nakasone's attendance at the state funeral of Konstantin Chernenko Wednesday, as "beneficial," Nakasone added. The two leaders agreed to expand bilateral relations but they made no progress toward settlement of the 40-year-old territorial dispute over four Soviet-held small islands off northern Japan, according to Japanese officials. "What we agree and disagree on was clarified at the meeting. It was both significant and beneficial," Nakasone said. Nakasone called the meeting "friendly and cordial."

Gorbachev reportedly said the Soviet Union will "respond positively" to a Japanese request for a visit to Tokyo by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. The Japanese Government hopes a Gromyko visit might produce a breakthrough or at least a step toward a settlement of the territorial question.

Soviet leaders have repeatedly said there is no territorial question between the two countries and this stance was renewed by Gorbachev in his meeting with Nakasone. Tokyo claims Japan's sovereignty over the islands is one of the "unsettled questions" between the two countries mentioned in the 1973 joint communique issued after a meeting between then Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Japan's defense policy was also taken up at the Nakasone-Gorbachev meeting, when the Soviet leader said nuclear weapons were deployed on the country's southern island of Okinawa. Nakasone denied the allegation as "groundless," saying Japan's defense policy is "restrained" and that it does not pose a threat to other countries.

Nakasone said Gromyko, 75, was present at the meeting, advising the 54-year-old Communist Party leader "frequently." "It seems (Gromyko) has a big voice (in party and government affairs)," Nakasone added.

"We will deal positively with (the matter)," Gorbachev was quoted as saying when Nakasone said: "The time is ripening for (Gromyko's) visit to Tokyo."

In the meantime, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, speaking at the same Diet committee session, said there is now a "stronger" possibility of a Gromyko trip to Japan. "We can say that positively," Abe added.



## TEXT ABE, PANEL DISCUSS NEW SOVIET LEADERSHIP, TIES

OW171353 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0000 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Political panel discussion entitled "The New Soviet Regime and International Relations," with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe; Kinya Niizeki, former ambassador to the USSR and chairman of the Research Institute on International Affairs; University of Tokyo Professor Masanori Kikuchi; and Tsukuba University Assistant Professor Eiichi Shindo; moderated by NHK reporter Korehito Obama; recorded at NHK studio -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Obama] Mr Foreign Minister, what were your impressions when you met Gorbachev?

[Abe] Last year, I attended Andropov's funeral and this year, Chernenko's. I have thus visited Moscow twice in 2 years. Therefore, I cannot help comparing Gorbachev with these two past leaders. When Gorbachev spoke at the funeral in Red Square, his voice was very clear. He looked young. He gave a fresh impression. When I met Chernenko, he was in poor health and stumbling over words. Therefore, Gorbachev's clear voice was very impressive. At the summit talks between Japan and the Soviet Union, I also had a chance to observe him for about an hour. He was pleasant, but full of confidence. We discussed various international issues and Japan-Soviet relations. I felt that he had a firm grasp of these issues. Before talking with us, he had already met with leaders from scores of nations. I had the impression that he acquired a good grasp of issues such as Japan-Soviet relations prior to our meeting. Therefore, I felt that his regime would enjoy stability. Foreign Minister Gromyko was always at his side, but Gorbachev clearly expressed his own thoughts, although he occasionally looked to his aides. So I felt that he had a good grasp of issues under discussion. He was pleasant, but spelled out essential points clearly and firmly.

[Obama] Now, let us touch on future Japan-USSR relations. The first pending issue in this connection is whether Foreign Minister Gromyko will visit Japan or not. What is your view on this question, Mr Foreign Minister?

[Abe] When I met Gromyko at the UN General Assembly last fall I told him that it was his turn to visit to our country. Gromyko replied that it was his turn, but added that even if he were to make the visit, he would be afraid that it would not be very meaningful because we would clash over the territorial question. Nevertheless, he admitted that it was his turn to visit. After that, although attaching conditions, he expressed the desire to visit, saying that he would come to Japan if a positive result could be expected. Of late, the dialogue between Japan and the Soviet Union has been promoted in various sectors. We see progress in the government-to-government dialogue, contacts in the private sector, and in cultural exchanges. The situation surrounding the two countries' relations has thus improved a little recently. In this context, people begin to see an increasing possibility that Foreign Minister Gromyko will visit Japan. Under these circumstances, at the recent Japan-USSR summit meeting Prime Minister Nakasone requested that Gromyko be sent to Japan. Responding quickly, Gorbachev said that the Soviet Union would deal with the issue positively. That is, the top Soviet leader expressed the hope that the two countries would discuss the issue. He said this with Foreign Minister Gromyko at his side. Considering these things, I think the possibility of the foreign minister visiting Japan has become very strong. Therefore, before leaving for Japan I instructed the Japanese Embassy in the Soviet Union to begin negotiations with the Soviet side for Gromyko's visit to Japan.

[Obama] However, there is the difficult northern territorial question between the two countries.

[Abe] Concerning this issue, we stated at the recent talks that it was Japan's basic policy to resolve the territorial issue first and then conclude a peace treaty. In response, Gorbachev clearly said that the Soviet position on the issue has not changed and is the same as before. The two countries differ basically on this question. For Japan's part, it cannot change this basic position on the issue. However, the two countries are neighbors. Therefore, I think that they need to promote their dialogue and exchanges in economic, cultural, and various other fields.

[Obama] Mr Niizeki, how will the emergence of the new regime affect future relations between Japan and the Soviet Union?

[Niizeki] Prime Minister Nakasone had talks with Prime Minister Tikhonov when India's Gandhi died. He also met new General Secretary Gorbachev recently. I think that the recent top-level contact and dialogue is very useful. I hope that it will have a good effect on future negotiations between Japan and the Soviet Union. I was serving as Japanese ambassador there when former Prime Minister Tanaka visited the Soviet Union and met with then General Secretary Brezhnev 12 years ago. As the foreign minister just said, at that time the two sides reached the understanding that pending, unsettled post-World War II issues would include the territorial question.

[Obama] However, the Soviet side backed away from that position.

[Niizeki] Yes. Japan's position is to resolve the territorial question and then conclude a peace treaty. However, there has been a great setback in the understanding reached 12 years ago. I hope that the two sides first restore this understanding and establish common ground as soon as possible.

[Obama] Mr Kikuchi, how do you think Japanese-Soviet relations will change after the emergence of the new regime?

[Kikuchi] Well, since the new regime has just been inaugurated, it still remains to be seen how Gorbachev will handle diplomacy. However, I think favorable conditions for improving Japanese-Soviet relations have gradually been created. And yet, as the foreign minister has just pointed out, there is still the issue of the northern territories, which I think is of great importance. It is not for us to say that we will not negotiate with the Soviet Union until the territorial issue is resolved. On the contrary, while persisting in demanding the resolution of the territorial issue, we should expand cultural and economic exchanges. I think we should expand cultural exchanges, in particular, so that the people of the two countries can improve their understanding of each other. This, is what is required of us now.

[Obama] Mr Foreign Minister, Mr Kikuchi has just mentioned cultural exchanges. Are there any plans for signing a treaty on cultural exchanges between Japan and the Soviet Union?

[Abe] Yes. Regarding the territorial issue, Gorbachev clearly stated that the Soviet Union would not change its consistent position on the matter and that he had nothing new to add to that. At the same time, proposals were made for signing a treaty on long-term economic cooperation and also a treaty on cultural exchanges. Regarding the treaty on cultural exchanges, our position is to respond with positive participation in the negotiations. As for the treaty on long-term economic cooperation, it is connected with the territorial issue and may require a political settlement. In this connection, we do not oppose a gradual expansion of economic cooperation and dealing with economic cooperation case by case.

However, when it comes to signing a treaty on a long-term basis, we cannot agree to it because a peace treaty has not been signed yet. And we clearly stated that we were not considering a treaty on a long-term basis. It is possible we can sign a treaty on cultural exchanges. Maybe, a visit by Gromyko to Japan would open the way for signing such a treaty. Anyway, it would be very nice to have cultural exchanges.

[Obama] Mr. Shindo, what moves do you think the emergence of the new regime will bring about in Japanese-Soviet relations?

[Shindo] Basically, I don't think there will be much change. However, in my opinion, what is fundamental is to expand cultural and economic exchanges. I don't think the territorial issue should be taken as an entree to diplomatic negotiations. Instead, it should be taken as the end result of negotiations. Particularly, in view of post-war global politics, it should be noted that international relations cannot be promoted when one country is too scrupulous about a territorial issue. As the matter stands, I think we should begin with mutual understanding. Then, we should promote cultural exchanges in a more positive way so that further development in cultural or economic exchanges can be achieved, or even the development of a more liberated Soviet system. And I think we have to create a system that can change the Soviet Union's understanding of foreign countries. It is quite possible to achieve this.

[Obama] Mr Foreign Minister, what are your views.

[Abe] Well, I think it would be dangerous to anticipate bright prospects. It does not seem that Japanese-Soviet relations will be promoted just because of Gorbachev's emergence. In reviewing the recent summit talks, I noticed, what Gorbachev said was exactly the same as what Gromyko said in his meeting with me, though they used different words and Gorbachev used words that befit him. For example, Gorbachev touched on the so-called nuclear issue in Japan, mentioning the presence of nuclear arms in Okinawa. It was the same thing that Gromyko had said. In this connection, we cannot say that the Soviet Union's understanding of Japan has changed.

However, I think the atmosphere in the relations between the two countries has certainly become favorable. And that was why Gorbachev met Prime Minister Nakasone. The Soviet Union has also come to want to improve its relations with Japan. Though we must persist in demanding the resolution of the territorial issue, I think Japan-Soviet relations will be improved considerably through our efforts. With the progress in bilateral relations, the territorial issue can be brought up at the negotiations. At least our relations should again be as they were at the time of Tanaka-Brezhnev talks. Otherwise, it will be embarrassing. I hope that the two sides will, at any rate, get back to negotiations.

[Obama] Mr. Kikuchi, the amount of the trade between Japan and the Soviet Union decreased by a large margin to \$3.9 billion last year. It is said that the two sides seem to be rather discouraged with economic exchanges. What do you think?

[Kikuchi] The problem with Japan is what to import from the Soviet Union. Before the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, there were problems concerning petroleum and natural gas. But now, those can be easily be imported from the Middle East. And what the Soviet Union wants is advanced technology, which cannot be easily transferred. Therefore, I don't think there are any good prospects for a sudden improvement in economic relations or a sudden increase in trade.

[Obama] Mr. Niizeki, what do you think about the prospects for economic exchanges? Do you share this opinion?



[Niizeki] Let us take the development of Siberia as an example. Though the second Siberian railway has not been completed, a large portion has been opened to traffic. In this connection, the Soviet Union needs Japan's cooperation in the development of eastern Siberia, or the Far East. However, the Soviet Union seems to concentrate on the development of the western part and no funds are available for the development of the east. And for various reasons combined, the situation in Japan has also changed. Of course, bilateral trade will increase considerably if the development of Siberia make progress. However, not as much progress has been made in the development of Siberia as had been expected.

[Obama] Mr Foreign Minister, how will economic exchanges be promoted in the future?

[Abe] As has been mentioned, there will not be much progress right away. In view of Gorbachev's proposal for signing a treaty on a long-term basis and also of the Soviet Union's attempt at economic reconstruction, it seems that the Soviet Union has a strong desire to seek Japan's economic cooperation in such fields as the development of Siberia or the introduction of advanced technology. Though immediate results cannot be expected, we have to consider the economic cooperation on a long-term basis.

[Obama] Though no great changes can be expected as a result of the emergence of the new regime, we expect that some improvements will be made in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union and also between Japan and the Soviet Union. With this, we would like to conclude today's panel discussion. Thank you very much.

#### JCP PARTY CHIEF FUWA MEETS WITH GORBACHEV

OW160103 Tokyo KYODO in English 0056 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, March 15 KYODO -- Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the Japan Communist Party (JCP), spent an hour with new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev Friday. Fuwa later told newsmen he and Gorbachev agreed to pursue the abolition of nuclear arms, in line with a joint communique issued last December when JCP Presidium Chairman Kenji Miyamoto met the late Secretary General Konstantin Chernenko in Moscow. Fuwa is head of a party delegation that attended Chernenko's funeral last Thursday.

During Friday's meeting, according to Fuwa, the JCP invited a Soviet party delegation to an international symposium on disarmament the Japanese Party is sponsoring in Tokyo this summer, and asked that the party newspaper PRAVDA send a group to a JCP gathering. Gorbachev accepted the invitation, Fuwa said.

The new Soviet party chief proposed inviting a group of Japanese Hibakusha -- victims of the 1945 atomic bombings -- to Moscow as a way of amplifying the voice of these people worldwide, Fuwa said.

Fuwa said Gorbachev responded to subjects very quickly, and seemed to be well versed in Japan-Soviet relations.

#### MANSFIELD DISCUSSES TELECOM ISSUE WITH NAKASONE

OW151649 Tokyo KYODO in English 1228 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 15 Kyodo -- American Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield told Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday solution of the telecommunications issue is crucial to help ease U.S. irritation over a lack of market access here. Mansfield called on the premier to convey his worry about aggravating trade frictions between the two countries before his temporary home leave beginning Sunday.



"The telecommunications issue holds importance as a gauge of the sentiment in the United States, particularly on Capitol Hill," a government official quoted the ambassador as telling Nakasone during their 50-minute meeting. The official said Mansfield sought Prime Minister Nakasone's assistance in making progress in sectoral talks, notably those on telecommunications. Nakasone's talks with Mansfield came on the heels of a week of Japan-U.S. trade talks on telecommunications, forest products, electronics, drugs and medical equipment, and other issues.

Nakasone, who returned from Moscow earlier in the day after attending the funeral of Konstantin U. Chernenko, said he was briefed by Posts and Telecommunications Minister Megumu Sato on the sectoral talks on telecommunications.

"We are doing our best as the goal (deadline) approaches," the premier was quoted as saying, referring to the denationalization on April 1 of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp. (NTT).

Meanwhile, Allen Wallis, U.S. undersecretary of state for economic affairs, told a news conference without elaboration that there had been "some progress" in the telecommunications talks with the Japanese. Nakasone promised Mansfield his government would study what it can do about promotion of American exports of forest products to Japan over the long run, the Foreign Ministry official later said. But the prime minister was quick to add "it is difficult under present circumstances."

A high-ranking Foreign Ministry official said U.S. Vice President George Bush called on Japan to give American forest products fair access to the Japanese market when he met with Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe in Moscow Wednesday night. Abe sought swift U.S. approval of Nippon cargo airlines' entry into the U.S. market in his talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Moscow, according to the ministry official. Shultz was reportedly non-committal.

Turning to his first meeting in Moscow with Mikhail Gorbachev, Nakasone related to Mansfield his impressions of the new Soviet leader who he said is a man of "Western-style, open-minded and well-balanced." Gorbachev "is good at delivering speeches and has a good voice," the government official said Nakasone told Mansfield.

#### ARRESTED KOREAN GIVES INFORMATION ON NORTH 'AGENT'

OW160609 Tokyo KYODO in English 0559 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 16 KYODO -- A North Korean spy who passes himself off as a Japanese and is now on the wanted list is a senior official in the North Korean secret service, police sources said Saturday. The new information had been obtained from Kim Sok-to, 49, a South Korean national who was arrested on suspicion of working for the North Korean agent, sources at the public security division of the Metropolitan Police Department said. The North Korean agent has camouflaged his identity by using the family register of a Japanese named "Kozumi," according to police.

Sources at the Public Security Division of the Metropolitan Police Department said they believe "Kozumi" is a ranking official in the Far East region inside the North Korean secret service. "Kozumi" is allegedly in charge of training and supervising North Korean agents operating in Japan.

U.S., SOUTH AIRLIFTING OF MARINES DENOUNCED

SK170857 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0834 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 17 (KCNA) -- Synchronizing with the "Team Spirit 85" joint military rehearsal being frantically staged, the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique on March 15 committed the provocative act of airlifting the puppet marines to the area of the central sector of the front, according to a report from Seoul. They landed transport planes of the U.S. Airforce carrying puppet marines on a makeshift airfield in the central sector of the front to whip up a war fever.

How frantically the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are stepping up provocation moves to unleash a war against the North was revealed once again by their crime in building even a makeshift airfield near the Military Demarcation Line and massively airlifting aggression forces to drive them out in the "deployment operation."

NODONG SINMUN DECRIES U.S. 25TH DIVISION DRILLS

SK170552 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2149 GMT 16 Mar 85

[NODONG SINMUN 17 March commentary: "Warmaniacs' Playing With Fire"]

[Text] The "Team Spirit-85" war game, which the U.S. imperialist aggressors have staged in South Korea, is becoming more vicious with each passing day. The rascals of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces belonging to the U.S. 25th Infantry Division, who have been thrown into South Korea for the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, staged an exercise of firing at tanks at a base on the central front line a few days ago.

That day, the rascals of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces produced an atmosphere of actual warfare by indiscriminately firing TOW missiles -- the antitank weapons. Later, the puppets also kicked up a racket of inciting war fever by staging a civil defense drill throughout South Korea.

At the moment, the vast aggressive armed forces, including the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, the puppet army, and those who have been mobilized from overseas bases in the continental United States, Hawaii, Guam, and Okinawa, totaling approximately 200,000 are taking possession of operational bases at places near the Military Demarcation Line. At this moment, they have instigated a war fever by even firing missiles. This shows that the "Team Spirit-85" military exercise, which is becoming more earnest, is a very dangerous and provocative operational exercise.

What is noteworthy is the movement of the U.S. 25th Division, which is instigating war fever by even staging exercises of firing missiles. As has been known, the U.S. 25th Division stationed in Hawaii is the unit which earned a bad reputation when participating in the past Korean war. In recent years, the unit has been participating in the "Team Spirit" war games without exception.

During last year's "Team Spirit" war game, this division established a command post at the region, which it occupied during the Korean war some 30 years ago, and staged an exhibition exercise of displaying tank firepower at an area near the Demarcation Line. This unit sneaked into South Korea from abroad as soon as the ongoing exercise began. It is clear to everyone why the U.S. imperialists mobilize the unit, which earned a bad reputation when participating in the past Korean war, into every "Team Spirit" war game and why they put forth this unit as an advance unit.

This is because they have not abandoned their aggressive ambition to annex the northern half of the republic.

The "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, which the U.S. imperialists are staging this year by mobilizing weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, and the large number of military personnel, including even the notorious Green Berets special unit, totaling approximately 200,000 originated from their criminal attempt to surely ignite a war of northward invasion.

Dissatisfied with leaving South Korea in the hands of the U.S. imperialists for their war game site, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, moreover, even mobilized the people into the war game site. This is aimed at inciting antagonism against us and instigating war fever among the people in keeping with the masters' racket of a war of northward invasion.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are saying, in words, that they desire peace and stability in Korea. But, this is nothing but a petty guile aimed at covering up the war-like nature of those rushing along the road of war.

Our people are watching with high-level vigilance the enemy's war game racket, which is becoming more reckless with each passing day. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets should give up the wild goose chase of trying to gain something with strength and should immediately stop this very dangerous war racket.

ARMY URGED TO DEFEND LEADER, 'PARTY CENTER'

SK171223 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1111 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Unattributed talk from the "Broadcast for the Officers and Men of the People's Army and the People's Security Forces" program: "The Officers and Men of the People's Army Should Become Fortresses and Shields To Defend and Safeguard the Greater Leader and the Party Center"]

[Text] Our people and the People's Army are turning out as one in implementing the great leader's New Year's address, the decisions of the 10th plenum of the 6th party Central Committee, and the slogans of the party Central Committee issued on the occasion of the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party, upholding them.

Brilliantly implementing the slogans of the party Central Committee is sacred work to display the might of our party to the entire world. For this reason, our people and the People's Army, with an unyielding revolutionary spirit and great faith, are courageously and dynamically turning out to the struggle to implement the party's slogans.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The spiritual state of the officers and men of our People's Army is very excellent. The Army is filled with the party's unitary ideological system and all soldiers are overflowing with a unanimous resolve to defend the party and the revolution with their lives.

In view of the mission of our People's Army and the demands of the prevailing situation, the officers and men of the People's Army should, more deeply than ever before, recognize the honorable duty of being the army of the party and the leader and become fortresses and shields to defend and safeguard the great leader and the party center with their lives. The mission and duty of the People's Army, the revolutionary armed forces of the party, lies in defending the party and the leader with life and firmly guaranteeing the chuche revolutionary cause with the Armed Forces.



Today, because of the enemy's fanatical war exercise rackets, the situation in our country is becoming more extremely acute than ever before. On 1 February, the wretches began waging a large-scale joint military exercise called "Team Spirit-85," at attacking us, by mobilizing some 200,000 troops and modern weapons of massacre. In terms of its nature and purpose, the scale of mobilized armed forces, and the length of time involved, this dangerous playing with fire is not a military exercise, but a preliminary and nuclear test war against us. This situation prevailing in the country demands that the officers and men of our People's Army defend and safeguard the party and the leader as an impregnable fortress, united around the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

For the People's Army, the army of the party and the leader, to become fortresses and shields to defend and safeguard the great leader and the party center is fulfilling the honorable mission of being the revolutionary armed forces of the party. The invincible might of our People's Army lies in upholding as the center of unity and leadership the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder of the People's Army, and the party center which has strengthened and developed the revolutionary armed forces into steel-like ranks and in defending them with one's life. Proceeding from this, the officers and men of the People's Army should, above all, cherish deeply in their hearts the burning loyalty of upholding the great leader and the party center in order to defend and safeguard the party and the leader with their lives.

Along with the firm stand that they know no one but the great leader and the party center, the soldiers of the People's Army should, first of all, possess the firm faith that they should endlessly uphold the party and the leader. The faith of upholding the party and the leader should firmly dominate the entire army for the fulfillment of the mission of being armed forces that consummate the leader's cause.

The officers and men of the People's Army should continue to uphold the slogan "The entire army should become Kim Hyok's and Cha Kwang-su's of the 1980's" and actively emulate and learn from the noble loyalty of the young communists who, proceeding from revolutionary faith and fidelity, upheld the respected and beloved General Kim Il-song as the sun of the revolution and commander of the revolutionary armed forces during the period when the Korean revolution was pioneered. Also, the officers and men of the People's Army should uphold the party's leadership with loyalty with the firm faith that only our party is the bosom of guidance with which they can entrust their destinies, and that there lies the future of the revolution because of the wise leadership of the party.

The officers and men of the People's Army should strengthen general combat capabilities. Only when they consolidate 1-a-match-for-100 combat capabilities through political and combat training can the soldiers of our People's Army solidly defend the party and the leader from the enemy's aggression. All officers and men of the People's Army should, without having any blind spots, make full combat mobilization preparations by steadily, energetically, and substantially conducting political and combat training. Only then can they fulfill the lofty mission of being the army of the party, the leader, and the revolution, smashing the enemy's provocative maneuvers at every step.

Along with this, the officers and men of the People's Army should strengthen military discipline and give full play to the traditional laudable custom of unity between the army and the people, closeness of upper and lower echelons, and comradely cohesion.

With firm determination to illuminate this year, marking the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party, with proud success in training, the officers and men of the People's Army should fiercely fan the flames of the creation of the "speed of the eighties" in combat and political training.



Our future under the guidance of the great party is promising. What has taken deep root in the hearts of our people on the road of the grim revolution is the fact that, because they have upheld the great leader, and there has been the wise leadership of our party, they are enjoying a happy life and they have a bright future. Carrying out the revolution while upholding the great leader and the party center is the greatest happiness and glory of the officers and men of our People's Army.

Like the Wolmi-do heroic fighters who devoted everything to fighting while believing that the fatherland is precisely the bosom of the great leader, the officers and men of the People's Army should deeply recognize the honorable mission of being the army of the party and the leader and become fortresses and shields to defend and safeguard the respected and beloved leader and the party center with their lives.

#### SOUTH STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE, DEMAND CHON REIGN

SK152341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2320 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 16 (KCNA) -- Over 4,000 students held a meeting and a demonstration at Koryo University on March 15 in denunciation of the fascist crime of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, according to reports from Seoul. When they clashed with the riot police, they persistently resisted chanting slogans calling for the resignation of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, etc.

They held a general meeting of students and formed a students delegation for the formation of an independent student organization. The students of the College of Politics and Economics of the university boycotted lectures during the general meeting of students, a report said.

Meanwhile, over 500 students of Seoul University staged a demonstration against the Chon Tu-hwan fascist junta on March 15, according to a radio report from Seoul. They assembled on the university plaza and held an extraordinary general meeting of students and heard a report on the problems concerning the program of forming a general student council in the future and others. The students asserted that the 5 principles laid down by the puppet education ministry on the student council rules are against the campus autonomy policy and strongly demanded a guarantee for the formation of an independent general student council. Holding the demonstration, students shouted "Release detained students," "Ensure autonomous activities of students" and other slogans.

#### KIM TAE-CHUNG, KIM YONG-SAM MEETING REPORTED

SK160823 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 16 (KCNA) -- President of the now defunct New Democratic Party Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung on March 15 demanded the release of political prisoners and students unreasonably detained by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, according to reports from Seoul.

Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung held talks that morning at the home of Kim Sang-hyon, "national assemblyman" from the defunct New Democratic Party, and jointly urged the puppet government to set free political prisoners and students detained on charges of involvement in the anti-"government" demonstration. At the talks, Kim Tae-chung agreed to act as co-chairman of the Council for Promotion of Democratization whose chairman is Kim Yong-sam.

PAPER DECRIES NO TAE-U REMARKS ON ELECTION SYSTEM

SK161001 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2155 CMT 15 Mar 85

[NODONG SINMUN 16 March commentary: "Desperate Efforts for Long-Term Power"]

[Text] DJP Chairman No Tae-u, in a recent press conference with foreign reporters, said that, during the present dictator's term of office, there should be no constitutional revision changing the present indirect presidential election system to a direct election system because the current Constitution was supported by the people through a referendum.

It is the consistent demand of the people that traitor Chon Tu-hwan should step down from power, his private political party -- the DJP -- be disbanded, and the indirect election system be revised to a direct election system. This is because the realization of democracy cannot be expected under the present dictatorial system.

The puppets are talking about a peaceful transfer of power, but are also saying that the Constitution providing for the indirect election system will not be revised to one providing for a direct election system. This originates from their scheme to support traitor Chon Tu-hwan's long-term power. If they had no intention for long-term power, they would not insist on the indirect election system. The puppets' allegation that the current Constitution cannot be revised because it has already been fixed is merely an excuse. The current South Korean Constitution was formulated by the dictatorial [words indistinct], and the referendum was forcibly imposed to disguise its legitimacy.

There is ample reason for them to oppose the constitutional revision to a direct election system. In the National Assembly election of last February, in which they mobilized money and all forms of power of the government, putting forward various campaign pledges, the puppets suffered a crushing defeat despite their desperate efforts to occupy the great majority of the National Assembly seats. It is clear that the Chon Tu-hwan ring, isolated and rejected by the people, will be ousted from power if the indirect election system were to be revised into a direct election system. This is why the puppets are making desperate efforts to oppose the constitutional revision.

No Tae-u, while saying that constitutional revision should not be made, added that he did not mean that constitutional revision should never be made. This is a tactic designed to temper public opinion that is persistently calling for a constitutional revision.

While saying that they advocate a single presidential term and will step down without seeking a second term, they said that they will not always oppose the constitutional revision for a direct election system but that the revision should not be made right away. This is nothing less than saying that they will not revise the Constitution, and that they will never give up power. This is well revealed by the fact that the puppets are putting forward, these days, a series of plans such as a plan for the 2000's, which is 15 years hence, and which is far beyond the end of the present dictator's terms of office, and the formation of a committee for national reunification in the 2000's.

Although they say that they support peaceful transfer of power, in reality, they oppose the constitutional revision for a direct election system and scheme for long-term power. This is a challenge to the people, who demand that the present dictator step down. The puppet Chou Tu-hwan's maneuvers for long-term power will come against a severe blow dealt by the people.

SOVIET EMBASSY CELEBRATES BILATERAL COOPERATION

SK150456 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 15 (KCNA) -- The Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov arranged a film show and cocktail party at his embassy Thursday on the 36th anniversary of the conclusion of the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union.

Invited there were Kim Yong-chae, minister of post and telecommunications and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Chang Chol, vice-minister of culture and art, Yi Song-nok, vice-minister of foreign trade, Kim Chong-u, vice-minister of external economic affairs, O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and other personages concerned.

The attendants appreciated a Soviet film. Then a cocktail party was arranged. Ambassador Nikolay Shubnikov and Minister Kim Yong-chae made speeches there. The attendants toasted the indestructible friendship and unity between the Korean and Soviet peoples, the good health and long life of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of respected Comrade Mikhail S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

O CHIN-U GREETES MONGOLIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

SK180006 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0003 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 18 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Colonel General J. Yondon, minister of defence of Mongolia, on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the founding of the Mongolian People's Army.

Expressing the belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation forged between the peoples and armies of the two countries would grow stronger and develop on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the principle of proletarian internationalism, the message wholeheartedly wished the Mongolian minister greater success in his responsible work for increasing the country's defence capacity.

KIM YONG-NAM GREETES ANGOLAN COUNTERPART

SK152335 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2318 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 16 (KCNA) -- Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Afonso van Dunem upon his appointment as foreign minister of Angola.

The message expressed the belief that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two peoples would grow stronger and develop.

I sincerely wish you new success in your responsible work, the message said.



UNC COUNTERPROPOSES DATE FOR 428th MAC MEETING

SK151234 Seoul YONHAP in English 1229 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 15 (YONHAP) -- The United Nations Command (UNC) in a counterproposal Friday, suggested that the Joint Military Armistice Commission (MAC) convene its 428th meeting at the truce village of Panmunjom at 11 a.m. local time (02:00 GMT) next Thursday. The proposal was in response to North Korea's call for an MAC meeting at Panmunjom next Monday. The UNC's message was delivered to the North Korean side of the MAC Friday afternoon.

AFP REPORTS ON STUDENT DEMONSTRATION IN SEOUL

HK151418 Hong Kong AFP in English 1021 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 15 (AFP) -- Some 1,000 riot police fired tear gas bombs today on students demonstrating against the South Korean Government at Seoul's Korea University campus.

The students rallied to protest against a forcible resignation of their university president Kim Chun-yop under government pressure for refusing to sanction recently arrested dissident students. They held a mock funeral, carrying a coffin to deplore the "death of academic freedom." They also waved banners demanding the dismissal of the Education Minister Kwon I-hyoko.

When they attempted to march off the campus, several armoured police vehicles sprayed tear gas fumes and riot police fired barrages of tear gas canisters over the crowd. The students retaliated by throwing stones, and retreated after an hour-long clash.

Unrest was reported at several other university campuses where students demonstrated or staged all-night sit-ins to demand the right to form their own organization without authorities' interference. The government recently scrapped a 10-year-old law compelling all students to be regimented into military-style student corps. Anti-government student demonstrations have been an annual event in March when the nation's campuses reopen after a long winter vacation.

NKDP'S YI MIN-U COMMENTS ON ABSORBING DKP

SK170406 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Yi Min-u, president of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), referring to the proposed merger of opposition parties, said yesterday that the Democratic Korea Party should be absorbed into his party. But Yi did not rule out the possibility that the NKDP may admit DKP lawmakers on an individual basis if there is no progress in setting up talks on the merger between the two parties.

The NKDP, which was founded mainly by supporters of two opposition leaders -- Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam -- on Jan. 18, replaced the DKP as the main opposition force in the Feb. 12 National Assembly election. It won 67 seats in the 276-member Assembly while the DKP gained 35 seats. The NKDP added two more seats later when two legislators-elect joined the party.

The two Kims Friday called on the two parties to merge on a "party-to-party" basis with the NKDP serving as the pivotal force to make the opposition stronger in the National Assembly.



"In the event the DKP is absorbed into our party, its intent to save face should be considered," Yi said.

Political sources, meanwhile, said that behind-the-scenes contacts between the two parties are underway in order to realize the merger before the opening of the newly elected Assembly in the middle of next month. NKDP sources said that after its key party officials are appointed this week, probably Tuesday, the NKDP would have its secretary general and floor leader contact their counterparts in the DKP to open working-level talks on the matter. A weekly meeting of the NKDP's Executive Council slated for Tuesday is expected to take up the proposed merger, the party sources said.

Regarding the possibility that the NKDP may join the Council for the Promotion of Democracy (CPD) as a group, Yi said he has never considered such a proposal. "However, any of our party's lawmakers-elect can join the CPD if he so desires," he said. The CPD is led by the two Kims. Referring to the relationship between the NKDP and the CPD, Yi said, "The NKDP is a legal political party and the CPD is a civil group pursuing democratic reforms." Of the total legislators-elect of the NKDP, 41, including Yi, are members of the body.

#### DKP MEMBERS SPLIT OVER MERGER FORMULA WITH NKDP

SK170416 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Mar 85 p 4

[Text] Members of the opposition Democratic Korea Party, while endorsing the proposed merger of their party with the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] as proposed Friday by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, are split over two possible ways of the coalition.

One prevailing view is that leaders to be elected during the DKP's March 29 national convention should be entrusted with the task of accomplishing the merger. But another group insists that the convention should elect representatives to negotiate the merger rather than electing new leaders. One aim of electing new leaders would be to display internal unity, thereby securing the DKP a "voice" that would otherwise be ignored by the NKDP in the merger, observers say.

Yu Chi-song, former DKP president, Kim Chung-sop, the party's convention organizing committee chairman, and secretary general Yu Han-yul yesterday reaffirmed their stand that the merger should take place after new party leaders are elected. The DKP trio said they approve of the merger, as promised by the party during the Feb. 12 parliamentary election campaign, but added that merger procedures and formalities are nevertheless important aspects of the merger.

"Even if the NKDP takes the initiative, it is desirable that the merger take place only after our party elects new leaders so as to deter individual defectors from jumping to the NKDP," said Chough Yun-hyong, who was the DKP campaign manager for the recent election. His view was echoed by Han Yong-su. "To form a merger promotion body during the convention is one thing; to elect new leaders is another," Chough said, adding that he will seek the party's presidency during the convention. Chough was defeated in the recent election.

Pak II, who was elected for the fourth time in the recent election, shared Chough's view. "If the proposed merger promotion body fails to exercise sufficient authority, our party could, in effect, be dismantled because no one was sufficiently empowered to manage the party."

Sin San-wu, former party vice president, said forming a DKP merger promotion body without first electing new leaders is tantamount to a decision to disband.

11-12 "The establishment of the merger promotion body should be preceded by a representation of detailed terms for accomplishing the merger on the part of the NKDP," said Sin, who was defeated in the recent election. Two other senior members of the DKP, National Assembly vice speaker Ko Chae-chong, had no clear-cut stand on the sticky issue. Yi said, however, that he is not inclined to oppose the proposed merger. Yi added that he will not stand for the party presidency.

6 In a related move, 12 DKP members, including Pak Hae-chung, Chung Chae-won and Mok Yo-sang, met Friday to discuss the party's future but failed to reach an agreement because of conflicting views, according to Chung. But most said the merger should take place after the party elects new leaders, Pak said. The group decided to meet again tomorrow.

12 Meanwhile, some junior members say the DKP's convention should be an occasion to elect representatives to negotiate the merger. Huh Kyong-ku, a two-term lawmaker who was elected from Kangwon-do, said that it would be incompatible to elect new leaders and form a merger promotion body at the same time. "What is needed now is the formation of a 'liquidation committee' to promote the merger. A merger promotion body should deal with the proposition by setting a time limit, namely before the opening of the National Assembly in the middle of next month," he said.

24 Chung Chae-won, a two-term lawmaker from Chungchongnam-do, says that even if new leaders are elected, party members will not accept them because it is not a "normal" situation for the DKP. "The chairman of the merger promotion body can register with the authorities concerned as representative of our party. The body should then press ahead with the merger and manage party administration," Chung said.

#### DISSIDENTS ISSUE STATEMENT ON CPD CO-CHAIRMANSHIP

30 SK152355 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam yesterday agreed to enlarge the Council for the Promotion of Democracy (CPD) and said that the opposition New Korea Democratic [NKDP] and Democratic Korea Parties should be merged on a "party-to-party" basis with the NKDP serving as the pivotal force.

36 In their second meeting since they and 12 others were removed from a political ban March 6, Kim Tae-chung accepted Kim Yong-sam's offer of the CPD co-chairmanship. Kim Yong-sam is the other co-chairman. "It is desirable that the DKP's March 29 national convention should be a meeting that elects representatives for negotiations for the merger, instead of its new leadership, and that the NKDP should be ready for the coalition," said Kim Yong-sam.

42 In response to reporters' questions, Kim said he hopes that a massive number of DKP legislators will join the NKDP. Kim Tae-chung, however, said it would be desirable that the NKDP and the DKP be merged on a party-to-party basis. The NKDP emerged as Korea's top opposition force in the Feb. 12 legislative elections with support from the two Kims. It won 67 seats, compared to 35 seats for the DKP.

48 In a joint statement, the Kims said they agreed to expand the CPD as the focus organization for democratization among opposition forces in the country. The council plans to establish council chapters in major cities and the nine provinces. The two Kims intend to join hands to promote democracy but will refrain from "full-scale political activity" until after Kim Tae-chung is granted amnesty and regains his full civil rights, said the statement.

Kim Tae-chung asserted that joining the CPD as co-chairman should not be construed as a political activity. "I think that CPD activities have nothing to do with the Political Party Law as the council is a civil rights organization," Kim said. Kim Tae-chung is still banned from politics because he is under a suspended 20-year sentence for sedition.

The joint statement was announced by council member Kim Sang-hyun after the two Kims had a first round of talks. He was present at that meeting which lasted about 25 minutes from 10:10 a.m. in Kim Sang-hyun's house. The two Kims later had a second round of talks there without their host. The contents of their 30-minute discussion were kept secret. The talks were held in the upstairs study of the house in Changchon-dong in western Seoul. The host Kim Sang-hyun is a close associate of Kim Tae-chung.

The joint statement said that the two opposition leaders reviewed the political situation that has prevailed since May 1980, when they were banned from political activities. The two Kims agreed to hold a joint news conference soon to announce their views on overall state affairs, including the issue of imprisoned "democracy fighters" and of public welfare.

Concerning the CPD, the two Kims said that a few people, including NKDP president Yi Min-u, will be named advisers to the council, and the vice chairmanship will go to Kim Sang-hyun. Choe Hyong-u has been named CPD secretary general, Yi and Choe are closely associated with Kim Yong-sam. The two Kims also agreed that the CPD will increase the number of its standing steering committee members to as many as 30 from the present 24 and add more members to its steering committee, now with a membership of about 250.

In reference to the membership requirements, they also agreed that organizations including political parties are entitled to join the CPD, as well as individuals. But if anyone who joins the CPD as a member of a certain organization is elected to a CPD post, the person should act in a private capacity, according to the agreement.

Asked if he had in mind the Constitution Research Institute, which he has led, when agreeing to expand CPD membership to organizations, Kim Tae-chung merely replied that any body including the association may join.

Kim Tae-chung is to visit Kim Yong-sam's house in Sangdo-dong March 22. The visit will be in return for Kim Yong-sam's call at Kim Tae-chung's home in Tonggyo-dong March 6.

#### CHON CHAIRS NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

SK160042 Seoul YONHAP in English 0026 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 16 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan urged the nation Friday to fully prepare itself to cope with rapidly changing situations in Northeast Asia swiftly and positively, especially given the geographical location of the Korean peninsula. The chief executive made the remarks during a National Security Council (NSC) meeting held at the presidential mansion, Chongwadae.

Also on the agenda in this year's first NSC meeting was the delivery by the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security of an overall briefing on the prospects for international changes. Of particular interest were the new U.S.-Soviet relations following the stunning emergence of new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev as well as North Korea's recent military and political movements.



The government should keenly watch the development of political situations surrounding the Korean peninsula and map out its basic policy to meet the international current of change through the close consultation of concerned ministries and organizations, Chon stressed.

On hand at the meeting were Acting Prime Minister No Sin-yong, director of the Agency for National Security Planning, Chang Se-tong, Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong, Defense Minister Yun Song-min, Chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff Gen. Yi Ki-paek and other high-ranking officials of the government.

#### LIBYAN ACTIONS NOT TO IMPACT CONSTRUCTION FIRMS

SK180605 Seoul YONHAP in English 0556 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 18 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government said Monday that a halt in Libyan construction projects, will have no impact on Korean construction firms operating there.

The Libyan Government has decided to cease construction on 337 of its projects contracted for with foreign companies due to financial difficulties, a wire service reported here last week. Korean firms have not assumed any of the projects, according to a Korean Construction Ministry official. The official said that the step was mainly due to financial problems, but that it was also aimed at imposing some sanctions on foreign construction firms doing unreliable work.

Meanwhile, construction on a large-scale waterway by the Dongah Construction Inc. Co. and on a harbor by the Hyundai Construction Co. are being carried out on the basis of a policy determination of the government, the official said. Because other works assumed by the Samsung Construction Co. and the Hanyang Corp. are half-finished, they will probably not be halted in the middle, the official added.

Currently, the Korean construction firms of Daewoo, Samsung, Hyundai, Hanyang and Dongah are engaged in or are preparing to start 86 projects, worth 9.1 billion U.S. dollars, in Libya, the official said.

Of the total, Daewoo has assumed 62 projects, worth four billion dollars; Samsung 23 projects, worth 578 million dollars; Hanyang 11 projects, worth 120 million dollars; Hyundai seven projects, worth 1.1 billion dollars and Dongah one project, worth 3.3 billion dollars.

#### ROLE OF FOREIGN BANKS IN ECONOMY INCREASING

SK151207 Seoul YONHAP in English 1157 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 15 (YONHAP) -- Foreign bank branches operating in South Korea have been playing an increasingly greater role in the nation's money market.

Their Korean won loans to Korean businesses at the end of 1984 totaled more than 1.7 trillion won (about two billion U.S. dollars; one dollar is worth about 850 won), up 27.5 percent from the previous year, a bank official here said Friday. The rate of increase is significantly higher than the national average increase rate for loans, which is 16.2 percent.

The five Korean commercial banks with nationwide networks registered a combined rise in lending of only 12 percent from 1983 to 1984.



Foreign bank branches here increased their share of the Korean lending market from 9.6 percent in 1983 to 10.6 percent in 1984.

The bank official attributed the growing role of foreign bank branches to the government's longstanding tight money policy, which has resulted in difficult access to Korean banking institutions, and to the inefficient business operations of Korean banks.

Fifty-odd foreign bank branches are now doing business in Korea, and 18 foreign banks have representative offices in Korea.

Foreign bank branches also outpace Korean banks in the extension of foreign exchange loans. At the end of November, foreign exchange loans from foreign banks exceeded two trillion won, compared with 465.4 billion won from Korean commercial banks, the official said.

#### GOVERNMENT URGES JAPANESE RESTRAINT TOWARD NORTH

SK161255 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 16 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Taking a serious view of the fact that the Japanese Government is now rapidly expanding relations with North Korea after it lifted the sanctions against North Korea -- the Japanese Government issued a visa to the editor in chief of North Korea's NODONG SINMUN to visit Japan and is now planning to put a large number of North Korea's cultural assets of the Koryo Dynasty on display in six major Japanese cities on a large scale -- our government plans to convey our concern over such a development to the Japanese Government and call on it to exercise self-restraint.

According to diplomatic sources, Japan is reportedly planning to hold an exhibition of North Korea's cultural assets of the Koryo Dynasty in six major cities, including Tokyo, for 6 months, from August, with the invitation being extended to North Korea by the Kobe Museum under the title of "In Search of the Origins of Japanese Culture."

In particular, North Korea, under the pretext of the exhibition, reportedly plans to launch propaganda activity such as showing North Korean films by organizing a company of 20 personnel, along with the exhibition.

Prior to this, Japan had issued a visa to Kim Ki-nam, editor in chief of North Korea's NODONG SINMUN, to visit Japan, with the invitation having been extended by the JSP, and Kim is expected to arrive in Japan with a group on 30 March.

Although such exchanges between Japan and North Korea are in nonpolitical fields, the government plans to call on the Japanese Government to exercise self-restraint in expanding relations with North Korea because this year marks the 20th anniversary of the normalization of relations between Korea and Japan, and the two countries are pushing ahead with anniversary-related projects.

The government plans to demand that the Japanese Government ban political activity by North Korean people, including Kim Ki-nam, during their stay in Japan, that it reduce the size of the exhibition period, and that Japan ensure that the North Korean people are prohibited from launching political propaganda in Japan.

13TH MEETING OF BSPP CENTRAL COMMITTEE ENDS

BK150945 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] The 2d day of the 13th meeting of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] Central Committee opened at 0900 this morning in the Central Conference Hall in the Presidential Compound on Ahlone Road. BSPP General Secretary U Aye Ko presided over the meeting while Secretary U Htwe Han officiated as secretary of the meeting. After the session of the 13th Central Committee meeting was declared opened and valid by the secretary of the meeting, Secretary U Win Maung submitted a report on the amendments to the procedures and regulations on convening the party congress and holding plenary meetings of party organizations at different levels. The report was later approved by the Central Committee members.

Next, the Central Committee members approved the report on the number of delegates to attend the township plenary meetings submitted by Secretary U Thanh Hlaing. Next, Joint General Secretary U Sein Lwin sought the approval of the Central Committee for its delegation of power to the Central Executive Committee to decide on the number of delegates to attend the fifth party congress and on the number of delegates from the party regional committees and party committees from the armed forces. The Central Committee gave its approval. U Thaung Dan, secretary of the Legal and Public Management Affairs Committee, then announced the Central Committee's decision on the appeals submitted to the Central Committee. Next, the decision of the Central Committee on the matter related to amendments to procedural rules in the party constitution was announced.

General Secretary U Aye Ko then replied to the discussions of the Central Committee members on the report of the Central Executive Committee. Next, the Central Committee members approved the reports of the Central Executive Committee, the Party Work Inspection Committee, and the Party Discipline Committee. The 13th meeting of the BSPP Central Committee ended successfully this morning after the meeting resolutions were announced, approved, and signed.

BANGKOK PAPER CITES KAREN LEADERS ON STRUGGLE

BK161425 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 16 Mar 85 p 2

[Excerpts] In an ongoing campaign that began early last year, the Rangoon government has mobilised several battalions of troops to conduct suppression operations against Karens based along the Thai-Burmese border. Aircraft and all kinds of heavy weapons, including artillery and mortars, have been used in the drive. The Karens' Maw Po Kay camp alone took thousands of shells from Burmese gunners at the start of the operation.

In recent interviews with the WORLD, Karen leaders described the Burmese suppression action as the heaviest since the Karen Nation Union (KNU) launched its struggle for autonomy in 1947. KNU President Lt-Gen Saw Bo Mya said: "We want more weapons and ammunition to drive out our enemy. We need food and medicine for our soliders." "The United States, Germany and Japan have given aid to the Rangoon government in suppression drives against us. These countries should also help us as we are fighting for freedom and survival," he added.

He said Burmese forces were unlikely to launch a major military offensive this year but would stay in Kawthulay in order to harass the rebels' economic lifelines. The Burmese would only withdraw from Karen territory only under pressure from rebel forces and that "is not easy to do," he noted.

KNU Prime Minister Saw Ba Thin said Karenguerrilla units had staged daily ambushes on Burmese forces at various spots near the Thai-Burmese border as well as deep inside Burma.

"Our guerrilla units also fight near Rangoon, and have penetrated inside the capital city," he said.

Saw Ba Thin, who also acts as education minister, added: "The difference between our forces and Rangoon's forces is that we are unpaid soldiers fighting for our freedom and enjoying high morale."

"The Burmese soldiers are paid to fight against us but because they are not acquainted with our terrain they are easy targets for our attacks," he noted.

Brigadier-General Saw Hla Htu, the KNU's adjutant-general and recognised among Karen insiders as the No. 2 man after Gen Bo Mya, said the rebels would continue their struggle until victory is achieved.

A man who keeps a low profile, Brig-Gen Hla Htu conceded that peace with the Burmese was not at a hand in the near future.

"But we will continue to struggle until we succeed in our revolution," he stated.

He noted that if he died, his children and grandchildren would continue the fight.

#### VOPB CLAIMS COMMANDER KILLED IN PANGLONG AMBUSH

BK101000 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0300 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Combat news of the combined force of the People's Army and the Kachin Independence Army [KIA]: At noon on 25 February, a combined force of the People's Army and the KIA staged an ambush near Panglong village on the Kunlong-Hsenwi road against troops belonging to the military government's mercenary 991st Tactical Operations office of the 99th Light Infantry Division and the 69th Infantry Regiment.

Six enemy trucks and six stens were burned and destroyed in the ambush. Eleven enemy soldiers -- including the 991st tactical operations commander, Lieutenant Colonel Kyaw Kyaw Cho, and Captain Sein win Maung -- were killed. Many other soldiers, including Major Aye Cho, were wounded.

According to incomplete reports, the combined force captured one pistol, two carbines, four G-2's, three pairs of binoculars, three compasses, one typewriter, one power generator, ammunition, and important documents, including maps.



TEXT THAI PAPER DETAILS SRV WITHDRAWAL FROM TA TUM

BK160210 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] Vietnamese troops have started to pull back from the former Sihanoukist base of Ta Tum, informed sources told the BANGKOK POST yesterday. Some of the heavy guns used to pound Ta Tum and the Thai border for more than a week have been taken away from the border area, one of the sources said.

"Inside the base, there are still a few Vietnamese units left in order to control the territory. But it seems most of the Vietnamese troops from the 302nd and 75th Divisions as well as the PRK 286 are leaving the area," the source said.

Sources from the National Sihanoukist Army (ANS) claim most of the troops present at Ta Tum during the fighting have regrouped, rested and are slowly being sent back to action. According to an ANS statement released on Thursday, Sihanoukist fighters ambushed a column of Vietnamese troops on Tuesday along Route 69 in Ampil District, Oddar Meanchey Province, killing five of the occupation soldiers. The following day, the statement said, another nationalist commando unit attacked a command post of the Vietnamese 7th Regiment at Kouk Mon, Ampil District, at 6 p.m. The statement claimed that the Vietnamese lost 10 men and 25 weapons.

KANGTOAP PADEVOAT ON NATIONAL DEFENSE LABOR

BK051044 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 4 Mar 85

[KANGTOAP PADEVOAT editorial: "Be Enthusiastic in Vigorously Participating in the National Defense Labor Movement"]

[Text] The duty to build and defend the Cambodian-Thai border constitutes a strategic and most important measure aimed at establishing a people's war to assume control in the offensive against the enemy, thus creating new changes in and gaining firm mastery over the border of the fatherland. As for the interior of the country, it is advisable to accelerate vigorously the struggle to sweep the enemy of all stripes hiding in the forested and mountainous areas, weakening and driving them toward total annihilation.

Recently, under the correct and enlightened leadership of the KPRP, our people throughout the country have gained a better understanding of national construction and defense duty and have enthusiastically participated in implementing the task of building and defending the border with brilliant successes. As for the Armed Forces, they have also courageously carried out their combat duty by crushing the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary Cambodian groups attempting to sabotage our efforts to build and defend the border, causing shameful setbacks to the enemy and ensuring protection of all works already built and security for forces taking part in the labor to build and defend the border.

Through the implementation of this duty to build and defend the border, all units of the Armed Forces have undergone changes in all departments, particularly in tempering good revolutionary ethics and characters; training and educating cadres, party members, and the masses in technical know-how; and particularly reducing to the utmost all inactive phenomena.

Therefore, to enhance further the duty of building, defending, and controlling the border of our fatherland, our people in general and our entire KPRAF in particular must pay special attention to instilling units at the front and in the rear with political and ideological knowledge, making them thoroughly understand the significance of and requirements for the defense and construction of the border line, an important task in blocking the enemy from using passages from Thai territory to create instability in the peaceful lives of the people. At the same time, we must stay close to the people and teach them to understand clearly this task and to take part enthusiastically in the national construction and defense labor movement. It is imperative always to uphold the sense of revolutionary vigilance, maintain close cooperation between the front-line and rear-line units, and to fight and to be ready to fight in sweeping the enemy to ensure protection and stability for the labor forces now engaged in building the border line. We must never be careless in allowing the enemy to attack us by surprise either at the front or in the interior of the country.

All units and sections, while maintaining combat and combat-readiness duty, must enthusiastically participate in the labor of building works or discharging all technical duties according to assigned tasks. In particular, party chapters or party subchapters should be established as leading cadres to ensure the safety of the construction projects. It is imperative not to allow accidents to occur during work. Opportunities should be sought out to create and strengthen the confidence of the people and cadres from state offices and departments taking part in the labor. The provincial and district military offices and departments must play the role of staff for the regional administrative committees. They must ensure and make available a definite organization, command, and leadership for labor forces, seeing to it that food, medicine, drinking water, living quarters, clothes, implements, labor means, and arms and ammunition for self-defense are readily accessible.

It is imperative to heighten the spirit of vigilance, most thoroughly keep political and military secrets, and oppose all psychological ploys and misleading tricks of the enemy to maintain the firmness of the areas where we are stationed. We must implement good measures to take care of tools and war materiel provided by the higher authorities, including combat and labor means that we must protect to the best of our ability. We must resolutely oppose wastefulness, irresponsible losses or damage, and lack of economy. Pay good attention to organizing well the spiritual and material living conditions of the Armed Forces, seeing to it that rations reach the hands of each combatant and striving hard to overcome such unhealthy phenomena as irresponsibility, greed, and embezzlement.

Through combat and labor, we must devote our chief attention to building and organizing party foundations to be used as a leading element. We must find good, outstanding, and fully qualified cadres and combatants to be inducted into the party. Once the quota of party members has been met, we must form them into party chapters to lead the unit and advance toward fulfilling the glorious task of building and defending our beautiful land of Angkor.

If we can do this, the efforts to build, defend, and control the border of the fatherland will surely be successful in the end. The hideouts of the enemy of all stripes and their secret passages, through which they sneak in to conduct activities to destabilize the lives of our people, will be isolated and cut off forever; the enemy will head toward annihilation in the very near future; and the Cambodian fatherland will be fully peaceful and happy.

TEXT HUN SEN MEETS WITH AUSTRALIA'S HAYDEN IN SRV

BK091200 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1136 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 9 -- Premier and Foreign Minister Hun Sen, now in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, for medical treatment, had a meeting Friday [8 March] with Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden who was making an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

During the meeting, which lasted two and a half hours in a pleasant atmosphere of mutual understanding, Hun Sen informed Bill Hayden of the situation in Southeast Asia and the way it was related to Kampuchea and spoke of the possibility of a solution to the "Kampuchean issue". Through the exchange, the Australian foreign minister could have a clearer idea of the increasing consolidation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the policy of leniency pursued by the PRK Government concerning misled people who want to dissociate themselves from the enemy, return to their families and rally to the revolutionary cause.

Hun Sen highly appreciated the active role played by the Australian Government, the Labour Party and Bill Hayden himself in the quest for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Australian foreign minister, speaking on bilateral relations between his country and Kampuchea, affirmed that the Australian Government would continue humanitarian assistance to the PRK through the good offices of international organizations. The two agreed that their meeting was important and profitable to increasing mutual understanding. On Saturday morning Hun Sen gave a news conference at the Kampuchean Consulate in Ho Chi Minh City on his meeting with Bill Hayden and on present developments in the PRK.

CHEA SOTH, SRV ENVOY SIGN COOPERATION REPORT

BK100710 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] On the evening of 8 March, at the guest house of the Council of Ministers, a ceremony was organized between Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and planning minister, and Comrade Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Cambodia, to sign a report on the cooperation between four provinces in north-eastern Cambodia and their Vietnamese sister counterparts and between Phnom Penh and Ho Chi Minh City.

Attending the ceremony on the Cambodian side were Comrade Tang Saroem, minister for economic and cultural cooperation with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries, and head of the Cambodian delegation; comrade representatives from the Ministries of Planning, Local and Foreign Trade, Communications, Industry, and Agriculture; and comrade representatives from the Provinces of Preah Vihear, Stung Treng, Mondolkiri, Ratanakiri, and Phnom Penh. On the Vietnamese side were Comrade Dang Thi, minister and head of the economic and cultural cooperation commission with Cambodia and Laos, and head of the delegation, and comrade representatives from the provinces of Lam Dong, Dac Lac, Phu Khanh, Nghia Binh, Thuan Hai, Gia Lai-Cong Tum, and Ho Chi Minh City.

The report highlights the relations of friendship, solidarity, economic and cultural cooperation, and mutual assistance to advance progress in the fields of economy and culture between the provinces northeast of Phnom Penh and Vietnamese sister provinces and Ho Chi Minh City toward prosperity and socialism.



SIPHANDON, SOVIET COUNTERPART HOLD TALKS

OW170737 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 17 -- Talks were held in Moscow on March 15 between Marshal S. Sokolov, defence minister of the U.S.S.R., and General Khantai Siphandon, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defence.

Present on the occasion was Marshal S. Akhromeyev, first vice minister of national defence and chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces. The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship and the two sides held unanimous views on the issues brought up.

THAI 'SCHEMES' TO ANNEX LAOS, CAMBODIA DECRIED

BK121205 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 6 Mar 85

["Talk": "Pan-Thaism Continues To Threaten Neighboring Countries"]

[Text] Respected listeners: At present, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, imbued with pan-Thaism, have been delaying settlement of the problem of the three Lao villages by pretending to forget about the great crimes and brutal and barbarous acts they have conducted against the Lao people of the three villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province. They have intentionally kept quiet, as if the problem of aggression against Laos by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries in June 1984 were already settled. This subtle scheme of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries has caused some domestic and foreign observers to misunderstand the true situation and the good intentions and tireless efforts of the Lao side, which has wanted to see Lao-Thai relations normalized for the benefit of the peoples of Laos and Thailand.

The delay of a peaceful solution to the problem of the three Lao villages is caused by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries who, with their expansionist ambition, have followed the Beijing reactionaries in carrying out plots to sabotage the three Indochinese countries and in waging war against the Cambodian people. They have ignored the consistent proposals and the proper and just demand of the Lao side on normalization of Lao-Thai relations. They have kept quiet, as if their barbarous crimes and acts against the Lao people of the three villages were settled. Moreover, they have stubbornly ignored the denunciation by the people of all classes in Thailand and have continued to force the Lao people they have forcibly herded to Thailand to join with the exiled Lao reactionaries in Thailand in returning to carry out subversive activities in the LPDR. They have also forced these Lao people to accept the so-called label of refugees in the interest of their collusion with the Beijing reactionaries.

They have done the same against the PRK. Their evil schemes of pan-Thaism which were concealed behind their cooperation with the shattered Pol Pot clique and other Cambodian reactionaries along the Thai-Cambodian border in carrying out sabotage and subversive activities obstructing the Cambodian people's building of a new life in accordance with the wire-pulling by the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists have been daily exposed even more clearly to the world public.

What clearly proves this is that in early March, In Tam -- former commander of the shattered bandits of the Cambodian reactionaries, who resigned from the post in protest against the intervention, aggression, seizure, and annexation of Cambodian territory -- has publicly said that Thailand has not abandoned its policy to include in its territory various western Cambodian provinces such as Battambang, Siem Reap, Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear, and Koh Kong.

Respected listeners, all this undeniably proves that the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles headed by Athit Kamlang-ek have completely joined with the Beijing reactionaries in pursuing their dark schemes in creating an atmosphere of war, threatening peace in Southeast Asia, and carrying out a war of sabotage and subversion against the revolution of the three Indochinese countries, and that they have pursued their expansionist ambition in accordance with the pan-Thaism plot by continuing to threaten, nibble at, and annex territories of Laos and Cambodia. The true nature of pan-Thaism and Chinese big-nation expansionism and hegemonism is actually not different from that old, outdated imperialism, which has been painfully defeated. They have now engaged in unsolvable conflicts in their interests. Therefore, no matter what form their collusion takes, they will certainly be suitably punished by the three Indochinese peoples and the various progressive and justice-loving nations in Southeast Asia and the world.

#### POPULATION CENSUS COMMITTEE ISSUES STATEMENT

BK081524 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 6 Mar 85

["4 March Statement of Central Population Census Guidance Committee"]

[Text] Generally speaking, in the past 3 days the population census registration has been effectively carried out by the village headmen and surveyors in accordance with the regulations. However, to ensure that the registration in the next 4 days is conducted with a high quality to meet all the objectives set forth, the Central Population Census Guidance Committee would like to make the following additional suggestions:

1. All information to be recorded on the population census registration form must be acquired through direct interview with the family conducted by the surveyors. It is strictly forbidden to allow a family to write down the information on the form itself in the absence of the surveyors. After the date from the interview has been recorded, it must be read out to the family for checking. The family is then required to sign the form. It is forbidden to allow the family to sign the form before an interview is conducted, for such a practice is against the regulations.
2. The interview must be thoroughly carried out without haste. For example, the date, month, and year of birth must be asked first before the exact age is determined. This means that the surveyors cannot simply ask how old a person is. At the same time, questions must be asked about the movement of population, for example whether there was any birth for death in and a person moving in or moving out from the family before or after 0000 on 1 March. If there is a person moving in, is he going to live with the family permanently or temporarily? If he is there temporarily, there is no need to register him on the form. If a person moved from an old place to live in a new place before 0000 on 1 March and no matter whether he has an official document to verify his movement or not or how long ago he moved out, he must be register with the new place he has just moved to. If a family plans to move out to live in a new place and it has an official document to verify its movement but is still living in the old place at the census movement, that family must be registered at the old place.

3. Special attention must be paid to asking whether anyone serving in the Army lives with the family at that moment. If there is, he must be asked to produce an annual leave or sick leave document. If he is permitted to take leave for more than 1 month, he must be registered with that family. If less, the Army must register him with a service concerned. If he has no official document, he must be asked whether he has lived with the family for more than a month.

4. All surveyors must constantly review the handbook on population census to avoid making mistakes. If there are any doubts, advice on the issue must be secured from the village headmen. The village headmen themselves must pay attention to reviewing and checking the registration forms which have already been filled out so as to rectify any mistakes or errors. They must closely follow the work of and help the surveyors under their supervision. The utmost effort, must be made not to conduct registration by any other means aside from those set forth by the Central Population Census Guidance Committee.

[Signed] The Central Population Census Guidance Committee

[Dated] 4 March 1985, Vientiane

#### COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH SOVIET DELEGATION

BK061551 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Vientiane, March 6 (OANA-KPL) -- Soviet-Lao consultations on cultural and scientific cooperation were held here on March 4-5.

The two sides discussed the results of the implementation of the 1983-85 cooperation plan and the drawing up of a five-year cooperation programme for 1986-90.

They also exchanged views on preparations for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism within the framework of cultural and scientific ties between the two countries.

The discussions proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation.

During its stay here, the Soviet delegation headed by Y. Kirichenko, chef of the cultural department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, was received by Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy-minister for foreign affairs, Pheili Knounlaneuk, first deputy-minister of culture, and Phiang Sisoulat, deputy-minister of education.



USSR'S KAPITSA ARRIVES, URGES TALKS WITH SRV

BK170218 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 17 Mar 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa said last night that the Soviet Union voted for Thailand to become a member of the UN Security Council last November. Speaking to reporters upon his arrival at Don Muang Airport, he said: "We in the General Assembly voted for Thailand as member of the Security Council." Mongolia, which is a country in the Soviet bloc, competed with Thailand for the vacant seat in the UN Security Council.

Kapitsa said the Soviet Union is ready to help solve conflicts in Southeast Asia and that his trip here is a mission of friendship to strengthen Soviet relationship with Thailand. He said countries of ASEAN and Indochina should be friends since they had been fighting for so long. "They should sit down and negotiate," he said.

While saying that Vietnam had offered the "hand of friendship" to Thailand, Kapitsa urged Thailand to talk and negotiate with Hanoi. "We are not for confrontation. We are for negotiations. We are for appeasement. We are for detente. And as far as that is concerned, we shall always be your and Vietnam's friends," he said. He added: "We will be able and we will be ready to take part in solution in Southeast Asia."

He will have a full day discussion tomorrow with Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Asa Sarasin on international and regional problems, including the Kampuchean conflict. Kapitsa said of the meeting tomorrow: "We understand each other from one look, we don't need one day, we need only one hour." Sitthi will host a dinner for Kapitsa on Tuesday.

Kapitsa said that Thailand knows his views very well. "We had very good talks in Moscow. We have arguments as well. The foreign minister knows our views," he said. He said he had kept his promise to visit Thailand. Asa visited Moscow late last year.

Kapitsa will remain in Bangkok for at least a week to head the Soviet representatives attending the annual ESCAP [Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific] session and also meet visiting ministers from ESCAP member countries including Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Vietnam's Chairman of Science and Technology Committee Dang Huu. Kapitsa was welcomed by Asa and ambassadors from Eastern European countries, Laos and Vietnam were also on hand to greet him at the airport last night.

## Sitthi on Soviet Aid to SRV

BK180905 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 18 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila this morning warned visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa that continued Soviet military aid to Vietnam could affect relations between Thailand and the Soviet Union. He expressed concern about the use of Russia-supplied arms in intrusions onto Thai territory by Vietnamese troops. The foreign minister also reminded Soviet deputy foreign minister of an earlier statement by Permanent Secretary of the Foreign Ministry Asa Sarasin who called on the Soviet Union to cut military aid to Hanoi so that Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea would no longer pursue a military solution. [sentence as published] He said the situation could affect the relations between the two countries.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said Mr Kapitsa, who heads a Soviet delegation to the 41st session of ESCAP [Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific] from tomorrow made a half-hour courtesy call on him at 8:30 a.m. today. He said the meeting was amicable except for a conflict of opinion on the Kampuchea problem. He reminded Mr Kapitsa of the ASEAN call for the Soviet Union to end military aid to Vietnam. However, the Soviet deputy foreign minister told ACM Sitthi that he and ACM Sitthi were on different levels to talk on Kampuchea and that he would talk with Asa on that issue.

ACM Sitthi said Mr Kapitsa had told him that the Soviet Union had good intentions toward Thailand and was not willing to see a deterioration in relations between the two countries. The Thai foreign minister told the Soviet minister that the two countries had had good relations for more than a hundred years and he wanted to retain the relations. "The use of Soviet arms to make incursions into Thailand is not right," ACM Sitthi finally told Mr Kapitsa. The two ministers later discussed trade between the two countries.

After meeting ACM Sitthi, the deputy Soviet foreign minister held a two-hour discussion with Mr Asa, Director-General of the Political Department Suchinda Yongsunthon, Director-General of the International Organisations M.R. Thep Thewakun, Director-General of the Information Department, Sawanit Khongsiri and other ranking officials. Mr Sawanit later told reporters that the discussion was frank and covered many issues. Mr Asa accepted Mr Kapitsa's invitation to visit the Soviet Union.

On the Kampuchea issue, Mr Asa informed Mr Kapitsa of Thailand's stand and concern over the problem. "We have asked the Soviet Union to discourage Vietnam from making incursions into Thai territory and to stop giving military aid to Vietnam which has made the incursions possible," he said. In this connection, photos of incursions in Surin Province were shown to Mr Kapitsa.

#### PROTEST OVER SRV INCURSIONS LODGED AT UN

BK151304 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has reported that on 14 March the Thai Government protested to the United Nations on Vietnam's violation of Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity. The essence of the protest note read:

1. On 4 March, about 100 Vietnamese soldiers deliberately crossed the Thai border in Kantharalak District, Sisaket Province, and penetrated about 10 km from the border. They seized 62 Thai villagers, 11 of whom were killed by Vietnamese soldiers while trying to escape. The Thai force sent to the area to help the victims clashed with Vietnamese soldiers, resulting in five Thai soldiers being killed.
2. On 5-10 March, Vietnamese forces continuously fired artillery shells into Thai territory and intruded into Thailand, forcing the evacuation of more than 7,500 Thai people in Kap Choeng, Sangkha, and Bua Chet Districts, Surin Province. Two Thai residents and many domestic animals were killed, and 40 homes and 1 school were damaged.
3. On 11 March, Vietnamese forces, which were attacking the stronghold of CGDK President Prince Sihanouk in Cambodia, made a premeditated incursion into Thai territory in Sangkha District, Surin Province. The intruding Vietnamese force clashed with Thai forces, resulting in the deaths of 11 Thai soldiers, injuries to 68, and the disappearance of 3 others.

These latest incidents constitute another serious violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity by the Vietnamese occupation force in Cambodia. This blatant and hostile action of the Vietnamese force contradicts repeated Vietnamese statements about its respect for Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity. The action of the Vietnamese soldiers along the Thai-Cambodian border, which has resulted in losses and hardships to innocent Thai and Cambodian people, has exacerbated border tension. The action demonstrates Vietnam's intention to use military means to resolve the Cambodian problem. The Vietnamese force has blatantly and shamefully violated the sacred principles of the UN Charter and international law. The Thai Government strongly condemns the Vietnamese aggression and demands that Vietnam immediately cease its hostile actions against Thailand. The Thai Government reiterates its legitimate right to protect the lives and property of the Thai people in every way and will safeguard Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity.

ARMY OFFICIAL ON BORDER SITUATION, SRV BUILDUP

BK170132 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Mar 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] Surin -- Two Vietnamese infantry divisions are massing along the Thai-Kampuchean border near passes that lead into Thai territory, fuelling speculation that they are poised to make another incursion.

Supreme Command Chief of Staff Gen Pathom Semsin said yesterday that Thai forces have been despatched to major border passes in Surin, Sisaket and Buriram Provinces to thwart possible incursions. The reinforcements including tanks and artillery pieces are in the three provinces to beef up defences in anticipation of new Vietnamese attacks.

Deputy Army Commander in Chief Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan said on Friday that Thai forces would go on the offensive against the Vietnamese should incursions recur. The statement triggered speculation that under such circumstances, Thai forces could in the future fight the Vietnamese on Kampuchean soil.

Field military sources reported active Vietnamese troop movements near Chong Chom Pass in Kap Choeng District of Buriram. Thai forces are blocking the road leading to the border pass. Gen Pathom said Vietnamese forces are concentrated in areas near the passes at Chong Chom, Chong Prik in Surin, Chong Phra Palai in Sisaket and Chong O Bok in Buriram. Military authorities are keeping a close watch on Vietnamese troop movements in light of the new thrusts into Thailand.

"We do not know what they intend to do next. We have to be on the alert," Gen Pathom said after a two-hour briefing at the Suranari Command Headquarters in Surin. "We cannot underestimate the Vietnamese or afford to be careless." Sources said although Thai troops are in control of strategic Hill 424, about two kilometres inside Thailand, some remnants of Vietnamese forces are believed to remain on intelligence missions inside Thai territory. The hill, in Sangkha District of Surin east of the fallen Sihanoukist bastion at Ta Tum, was the scene of Vietnamese incursions and bloody fighting between Thai and Vietnamese forces between March 5-11.

Gen Pathom, meanwhile, defended the martial law imposed on 16 districts in Ubon Ratchathani, Sisaket, Buriram and Surin. He said the measure was necessary in the wake of current tensions along the border. He added that under martial law, emergency measures such as recruitment and mobilisation of civic support could be done swiftly and efficiently.



In Aranyaprathet, at least two Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 10 others wounded in an hour-long battle with KPNLF [Khmer People's National Liberation Front] forces yesterday. Military sources said that the clash occurred near two Vietnamese held KPNLF camps opposite Ta Phraya District.

#### Further Details

BK180111 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 18 Mar 85 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Surin -- The Vietnamese have moved up infantry troops totalling about six divisions, tanks and anti-aircraft artillery pieces towards the borderline opposite Surin, Sisaket, Buriram and Ubon Ratchathani, the Second Army Region deputy commander said yesterday.

Lt Gen Phisit Hemabut, in a news conference at the forward command of the Suranari field force here, warned that the Vietnamese military movements could be a prelude to the second major Vietnamese intrusion into Thai territory. The Vietnamese movement was most evident in areas near the former Khmer resistance stronghold of Ta Tum where about three divisions of Vietnamese troops were deployed and anti-aircraft artillery pieces moved up to six spots, not to mention the tanks, he said.

The deputy regional army commander said that two other divisions of Vietnamese infantrymen were deployed opposite Phra Phalai border pass in Khun Han District of Sisaket Province while another division was entrenched opposite Nam Yun in Ubon Ratchathani Province. About 1,000 other Vietnamese troops are also rallying at Ban Ampil (not the former headquarters of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front) in Kampuchea near O Bok border pass, according to Lt Gen Phisit. He said that it was not clear whether the deployment near O Bok was designed to serve as defensive or offensive purposes.

"If the Vietnamese are going to repress the Khmer resistance forces, then it's none of our business, but if they intentionally crossed the border, we will push them back," he said. Lt Gen Phisit said that the Vietnamese sent in small units of special troops, known as Dac Cong, into Thai territory to collect intelligence information and plant numerous landmines. In some cases, the Vietnamese patrol went as deep as six to seven kms inside Thailand, he said. "Our troops have had to salvage the landmines almost every day. On certain days, we salvaged as many as 300 landmines a day. For Saturday alone, Thai troops salvaged about 50 landmines at the three strategic hills of Hill 361, Hill 4000 and Hill 424 in Sangkha District of Surin near Ta Tum," he said. He said that the bulk of the Vietnamese intruders had retreated from the three strategic hills, but they had planted plenty of landmines and their patrol units occasionally clashed with Thai patrol troops.

Lt Gen Phisit said that there were no Khmer resistance guerrillas on Thai soil, but he added that it was very difficult to prevent foreign elements from intruding into Thai territory because there are up to 200 border passes along the 297-km frontier under the jurisdiction of the Second Army Region. "Any forces, be they Vietnamese or Khmer, that cross into Thai territory will be pushed back," he declared. He said that Thai troops were mainly on the defense all along in coping with Vietnamese intrusions because Thailand still regarded Vietnam as a "friendly country", but from now on the Thai troops would resort to the correct tactics of going on the offensive to defend our territorial integrity. But he said he did not believe that the Vietnamese would go into a war with Thailand.

## FOREIGN MINISTER ON LATEST MESSAGE FROM HANOI

BK180102 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Mar 85 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Vietnam has apologised for troop incursions into Thailand, and insisted that the intrusions were accidental and caused by the lack of clarity of the demarcation lines on the maps being used, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said yesterday.

But Air Chief Marshal Sitthi told the BANGKOK POST that when the Vietnamese forces "attacked Thailand, it was a direct strike at our forces. They fired artillery aimed at us, and they climbed cliffs to get at us." When the Vietnamese talked about demarcation, he said, "they were talking about the border between Thailand and a country that doesn't belong to them because there is no common border between Thailand and Vietnam," ACM Sitthi said.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar said that Vietnam had also attempted to renew dialogue by presenting a five-point proposal for a negotiated settlement on Kampuchea during his talks in Hanoi. But despite Hanoi's apology and renewed peace proposals, Vietnamese troops, tanks and anti-aircraft guns were still deploying close to the Thai border opposite Buriram, Surin and Sisaket Provinces indicating that they might launch new thrusts into Thai territory.

Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong's admission of Vietnamese "unintentional" border incursions together with the apology for the incidents were contained in a message hand-carried to Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday by Mokhtar who made a brief stop-over here en route from Vietnam to Indonesia.

ACM Sitthi said he felt that Mr Dong was reluctant to accept the fact that the incursions were intentional. "If they were not intentional, then why were 27 Thai soldiers killed and over 100 wounded with the Vietnamese themselves sustaining over 1,000 killed," ACM Sitthi declared. He added that captured Vietnamese soldiers also had admitted that they were ordered to attack Thai forces inside Thailand. However, he pointed out that Mr Dong's message was interesting because "at least it showed that there were incursions, even though (they) denied that they were intentional."

ACM Sitthi refused to elaborate on Vietnam's five-point proposal on the Kampuchean issue, which was discussed between Mr Mokhtar and his Vietnamese counterpart in Hanoi. However, he maintained that Mr Mokhtar had made some progress in his peace mission to search for a negotiated settlement for the Kampuchean problem. (A source close to the Foreign Ministry said last night that Vietnam's five-point proposal which included the creation of a safety zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border was nothing new. "It was the same old song with a new tune," he said.)

Foreign Minister Sitthi said that he felt that the Vietnamese stance had softened somewhat "otherwise Pham Van Dong would not have called me 'my good friend.'" Asked to compare the trips to Vietnam by Mr Mokhtar and Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden, ACM Sitthi said he didn't want to make a comparison because they took place on different occasions. Mr Hayden's visit to Vietnam coincided with Vietnamese incursions into Thailand, but Mr Mokhtar had made it clear that the Vietnamese should not embarrass him while visiting Vietnam. "We will see after Mokhtar's visit what the Vietnamese do next," said Sitthi.

Mr Mokhtar said that he had not intended to discuss the Kampuchean problem with the Vietnamese unless it was first brought up by his Hanoi hosts. The issue, he said was brought up in the afternoon session. The Indonesian foreign minister said that the Vietnamese prime minister had asked him to reassure ACM Sitthi that Hanoi's attacks against Thai troops were not intentional. "We have no bad intentions against Thailand," he quoted Mr Dong as saying. Asked whether the Vietnamese had shown any sign of willingness to reach a political settlement on Kampuchea, Mr Mokhtar said: "At least there was willingness to consider some suggestions I made about MIA's which, if handled correctly, could start a process which could lead to bigger things."

#### PREM HOLDS TALKS WITH YUGOSLAVIA'S PLANINC

BK161322 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] At 1230 today, Mikla Planinc, prime minister [as heard] of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and her party arrived at the Royal Air Force airport to begin an official visit to Thailand as guests of the Thai Government. The Yugoslav delegation was greeted at the airport by Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon and senior government officials and later led to the Oriental Hotel. At 1430 [0730 GMT] the prime minister of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia called on and held official consultations with Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon at Government House for about 1 hour and 20 minutes. After the meeting, Sawanit Khongsiri, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, disclosed that the prime ministers of the two countries exchanged views during the meeting in a cordial atmosphere. They discussed issues pertaining to international politics, international conflicts, the Cambodian problem, and the UN's role, particularly in the maintenance of peace, and the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations in New York late this year which will be attended by leaders from many countries. The two prime ministers also exchanged views on cooperation among members of Group 77, which comprises developing countries, including the debt problem of these countries, protectionism practiced by developed countries, and promotion of trade between Thailand and Yugoslavia.

They agreed that relations between their two countries are fairly good and should be further developed, especially in the field of trade. The two countries should increase the volume of bilateral trade. In this regard, the prime minister of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia mentioned a private Yugoslav firm winning bidding for the sale of machinery to the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand for the construction of the Chialoan hydroelectric dam. She said this is the first time that a Yugoslav company has won a bidding in Thailand, so it is hoped that Yugoslav company will build up its credibility here, paving the way for other Yugoslav firms to expand trade between the two countries.

The Yugoslav prime minister informed her Thai counterpart that Yugoslavia has agreed to buy tapioca from Thailand. Officials of the two countries will hold consultations on promotion of trade tomorrow.

Touching on the Cambodian problem, Gen Prem Tinsulanon informed the Yugoslav premier of the latest developments, in particular the clashes between the Thai and Vietnamese troops, which indicate Vietnam has no intention of resolving the problem through peaceful means but wants to resort to the use of force. Both Thailand and Yugoslavia support the resolutions adopted by the United Nations and ASEAN and agree that all countries have the right to live in peace with sovereignty and choose the type of their own administrative system free from external interference.



### Further Reportage

For Yugoslav media coverage of the visit by Yugoslav Federal Executive Council President Milka Planinc to Thailand, see the Yugoslavia section of the 18 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

### OFFICIAL SUPPORTS U.S. WEAPONS DEPOT PLAN

BK160934 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 15 Mar 85 p 12

[Excerpt] Regarding a report that the United States may use Thailand to stockpile emergency weapons reserves for use of this region, Phisan Munlasatsathon, permanent secretary of the Interior Ministry, said this is nothing we can reject as there have already been violations of Thailand's national sovereignty in which losses of Thai lives and property were reported. Thailand cannot accept that and it must adopt measures for self-defense.

He said: "We accept weapons given to us by the United States free of charge. In fact, we do not wish to have war with anyone. If others were to fire on us and we had no weapons, we would die. In a war situation, therefore, we must have weapons."

### MINISTER CRITICIZES REPORTING BY FOREIGN PRESS

BK131011 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 13 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot said this morning that some foreign news agencies tend to distort facts about events in the country.

Local officials should determine by themselves whether foreign news reports should be allowed into certain areas, he said. Gen Sitthi made the remark when asked by a reporter whether there were measures to control foreign newsmen and prevent them from presenting incorrect news about Thailand.

Admitting that it was difficult to do so, Gen Sitthi said foreign newsmen should have responsibility towards the general public, if not the country. He said local officials could decide for themselves to what extent foreign reporters could have access to sources of information.

"They may not be allowed into a military area, if necessary," he added.

Gen Sitthi yesterday warned local newspapers to be careful in presenting news about the border situation.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON INDONESIAN MOKHTAR'S VISIT

## Meets Pham Van Dong

OW160753 Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 16 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong received at the presidential palace here this morning Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and his party now on an official visit to Vietnam. With Chairman Pham Van Dong were Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and other senior officials of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry.

Chairman Pham Van Dong warmly welcomed the distinguished Indonesian guest's visit to Vietnam as a "new manifestation of the time-honored friendship and cooperation between the two countries". He brought out the historical similarities of the two countries in national construction and defence and acclaimed the fine results of the talks held yesterday between the Vietnamese and Indonesia foreign ministers.

"Vietnam fully supports all efforts of Indonesia and Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja himself to find a solution to the regional issue aimed at making Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability and cooperation", Chairman Pham Van Dong stressed.

In his reply, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja sincerely thanked Chairman Pham Van Dong, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, and the Vietnamese people for the arrangement of the visit and for warm hospitality given to him and his party. He said he had useful talks with his Vietnamese counterpart on bilateral and regional issues. He expressed the wish that Indonesia and Vietnam will render continued efforts to promote the long-standing friendship and cooperation between the two countries and turn Southeast Asia into a peaceful, stable and cooperative region in the interests of the two nations and of other nations in the region and the world as a whole.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding. Earlier this morning, the distinguished guests paid tribute to the late President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited his home and office.

## Nguyen Co Thach Hosts Banquet

OW161059 Hanoi VNA in English 0826 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 15 -- "Vietnam and Indonesia have a long-standing friendship and never fight a war against each other though we share a common border on the sea", said Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach at a banquet here last night in honour of Indonesian Foreign Minister Prof. Dr. Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, his wife and his party now on an official friendship visit to Vietnam.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said: "It is not accidental that the revolution in Indonesia and Vietnam were born like twins on the same day 40 years ago after fascism and militarism were defeated in the Second World War, resulted from the same cause, namely the struggle against colonialism, and which shared the same goal which was to regain independence and unification".

The Vietnamese foreign minister stressed: "The Vietnamese and Indonesian people are proud of their contributions to the world's common struggle, Vietnam's Dien Bien Phu constituted a source of encouragement for the Afro-Asian peoples in their struggle against colonialism, and Indonesia's Bandung was a torch that has united the Afro-Asian peoples in the struggle for independence and peace."

"Inspired by the spirit of Dien Bien Phu and Bandung, our two countries are obliged to make contributions to the Afro-Asian solidarity, and first of all, the solidarity, among the Southeast Asian countries in the interests of peace, independence and their happiness.

"Treasuring the solidarity among the Afro-Asian countries, we should treasure the solidarity among the Southeast Asian countries, the ASEAN unity as well as the Indo-chinese unity against any attempt to pit the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia against each other and use Southeast Asians against Southeast Asians. With the Bandung spirit, Indonesia represents a bridge of friendship among Asian and African countries and will be a bridge of friendship among the Southeast Asian countries.

"The ASEAN's appointment of Indonesia and Indochinese countries' appointment of Vietnam as their representatives to the dialogue poses a heavy responsibility for our two countries. This is the first time in Southeast Asia's history the countries in this region peacefully solve their problem...".

In his reply, Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said: "...Indonesia highly respects the Vietnamese-Indonesian relations. We hope that this visit will lay the foundation for the strengthening of the economic, commercial and other relations between the two countries".

The minister stressed: "We are turning our thoughts to a peaceful and stable Southeast Asia without intervention from outside, a Southeast Asia in which Vietnam is strong and prosperous. The question of peace and stability in Southeast Asia is the biggest issue at present in our region".

He went on: "Our visit to Vietnam this time coincides with the 30th anniversary of the Bandung Conference. The developments over the past 30 years have made us believe in our cause".

#### Mokhtar, Thach Press Conference

OW161611 Hanoi VNA in English 1554 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 17 -- The foreign minister of Indonesia, Mr. Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, said that Indonesia and Vietnam had agreed to work together for a future "where all countries in Southeast Asia could live peacefully free from interference by outside powers".

Speaking at a press conference which he held here this morning jointly with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, Mr. Mokhtar added that that is why "we listened carefully to each other's position with the aim to try to further explore the remaining differences and to try to move closer to each other in the future".

He said that his talks with Nguyen Co Thach had been "conducted in a very friendly atmosphere and in a frank and honest manner that befits two friendly nations". Most of the talks, he pointed out, was taken up by bilateral questions such as trade relations and exchange of visits. The two sides explored possibilities for cooperation in a number of domains such as exchange of goods, agriculture, oil and gas, modern financial transactions, training of personnel, etc. The Indonesian Foreign Minister and Mrs Mokhtar later left Hanoi for a visit to Ho Chi Minh City.

#### AFP Report

HK160852 Hong Kong AFP in English 0841 GMT 16 Mar 85

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerchat]

[Text] Hanoi, March 16 (AFP) -- Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said here today his talks with Vietnamese leaders on Cambodia had clarified Hanoi's position regarding an eventual settlement of the conflict.



Speaking at a press conference at the end of his talks here, Mr. Mokhtar said he was "very satisfied" with his visit. He said he had received "clarifications" on Hanoi's position regarding an eventual settlement in Cambodia. But he gave no further details on the issue other than saying there were still "differences" between Vietnam and the six member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The non-communist ASEAN backs Cambodian resistance guerrillas armed by China who are fighting an estimated 150,000 to 170,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. Mr. Mokhtar also said the issue of U.S. soldiers missing in the Vietnam war had been raised in his talks here, and that bilateral issues had been substantially covered in discussions with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

On the issue of the nearly 2,500 MIA's listed by Washington as still missing in action (MIA) in Indochina, Mr. Mokhtar said he hoped "some progress will be made on this."

"It may be helpful to finding a solution to the problems of the region," he said, but declined to comment further.

Vietnam has frequently indicated it was ready to normalize relations with the United States and has also said the Washington could play a role in resolving the conflict in Cambodia, which Vietnamese troops invaded in December 1978. However, the United States maintains that diplomatic relations cannot be established unless there is a settlement in Cambodia and the MIA question has been resolved.

Observers said Mr. Mokhtar's comments on the MIA's appeared to have been in relation to a recent visit to Jakarta by Paul Wolfowitz, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asia and the Pacific. Mr. Mokhtar's visit came as Vietnamese troops in Cambodia continued their most vigorous offensive in the six-year war against the Cambodian resistance guerrillas. Indonesia, which maintains the most regular contacts with Vietnam among ASEAN nations, has been designated by ASEAN as its representative in talks with Hanoi. Mr. Mokhtar, who arrived here Thursday, is to visit Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, today. He is to stop in Bangkok tomorrow for talks with Thai Foreign Minister Sithi Sawetsila before returning to Jakarta.

#### Leaves for Ho Chi Minh City

OW161605 Hanoi VNA in English 1552 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 16 -- The Indonesian Foreign Minister and Mrs. Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja left here for Ho Chi Minh City this afternoon. They were farewelled at the government guest house by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and his wife Nguyen Di Nien, assistant to the foreign minister Tran Huy Chuong, Vietnamese ambassador to Indonesia, and other senior officials of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry.

Indonesian Ambassador to Vietnam Prasetyo Pujo was present.

#### Ends Visit to Vietnam

OW171614 Hanoi VNA in English 1558 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 17 -- Indonesian Foreign Minister Prof. Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja left Ho Chi Minh City today, successfully concluding his visit to Vietnam from March 14. While here, the Indonesian foreign minister, his wife and his party paid their homage to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong received and had a cordial talk with Foreign Minister Mokhtar and other Indonesian guests. The Indonesian foreign minister held talks with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on questions of bilateral relations and on regional and international issues of mutual concern.

During the talks, the two foreign ministers noted with joy that the relations between the two countries are developing satisfactorily. They discussed measures to strengthen the friendly ties already existing between the two nations and to broaden their cooperation in economy, commerce and culture.

The Vietnamese side highly values the Indonesian Government's independent foreign policy and the Indonesian foreign minister's activities which have greatly contributed to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and to building a friendly relationship among nations in the region.

The Indonesian side laid emphasis on the significance of the Vietnam-Indonesian relationship and expressed the desire to see further enhancement of the multi-faceted cooperation with Vietnam.

Indonesian Ambassador to Vietnam Prasetyo Pujo was present on all occasions during the Indonesian foreign minister's visit.

#### VNA DENIES REPORTS ON PHAM VAN DONG'S REMARKS

BK181022 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] On 18 March, some Western radios reported that Vietnamese leaders have expressed regret over what they call unfortunate incidents at the border with Thailand. VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to announce this is a sheer fabrication. In a reception for the Indonesian foreign minister, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong affirmed once again that Vietnam never violated Thai territory and never interfered into Thailand's internal affairs.

#### THACH INTERVIEWED ON REEDUCATION CAMP DETAINEES

HK170858 Hong Kong AFP in English 0844 GMT 17 Mar 85

[By Charles-Natonie de Nerciat]

[Text] Hanoi, March 17 (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has said that 7,000 people are being detained in re-education camps for collaborating with Americans or the Saigon government during the Vietnam war. In an interview with French television journalists here yesterday, Mr Thach also reiterated that Vietnam would allow the prisoners to leave for the United States if it received a U.S. "guarantee" that they would not engage in activities hostile to Hanoi.

Their departure was conditional on the United States renouncing its "hostile policy" towards Vietnam, he said in the interview, a transcript of which was made available to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. The figure of 7,000 re-education camp prisoners cited by Mr Thach was lower than the 10,000 figure generally accepted by various sources. The number of detainees has never been independently confirmed.

Vietnam initially agreed in principle to allow the prisoners to leave without pre-condition and Washington agreed to accept them. But late last year, Vietnam started to demand a guarantee that U.S. authorities would ensure that none of them engaged in anti-Hanoi activities.

In the interview, Mr Thach said that Washington must "guarantee that these people will no longer be used against Vietnam or other countries, such as El Salvador," Mr Thach was quoted as saying.

A U.S. mission composed of National Security Council member Richard Childress and Ann Griffiths Mills, a representative of families of U.S. soldiers listed as missing in action (MIA) during the war, recently held talks with Vietnamese officials here on the re-education camp detainees. But no details on these discussions have been released.

In the television interview, Mr Thach said there had been "two and a half million collaborators" during the war in the pro-U.S. South Vietnamese Army and Government which fell to communist forces in April 1975. But he added, we never killed one of them, drawing a parallel between Hanoi's behavior and the death sentences passed in Western Europe, particularly in France, after the fall of Nazi Germany at the end of World War II. In 1975, soldiers, junior officers and low-level civil servants of the former Saigon government were generally sent home. But an AFP correspondent in Saigon at the time estimated that some 300,000 people had been detained in re-education camps, a figure which Vietnamese authorities did not challenge.

Vietnamese refugees have described conditions for prisoners still held in the camps as often being harsh.

#### TRUONG CHINH-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

OW171619 Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 17 -- The Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council, has returned here after attending the funeral of the late Soviet Party and state leader K.U. Chernenko. It was met at the presidential palace by Pham Van Dong, Vo Chi Cong, To Huu, Do Muoi, Nguyen Duc Tam, Nguyen Co Thach, Le Quang Dao, Hoang Tung, Tran Xuan Bach, Vo Nguyen Giap and other senior party and state officials. Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam B.N. Chaplin was present on the occasion.

President Truong Chinh told the welcoming party that during the days of mourning for President Chernenko, the Soviet people showed their strong unity around the Communist Party and their complete confidence in the internal and external policies of the party headed by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev.

#### OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS WITH PORTUGUESE CP GROUP

OW112353 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 11 -- The visiting delegation of the Communist Party of Portugal led by Octavio Pato, Political Commission member and secretary of the party Central Committee, this afternoon held talks with a delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and secretary of the CPV CC.

Present on the Vietnamese side were Vu Quang, member of the CPV CC and head of its International Department; and Nguyen Van Trong, deputy head of the department. The Portuguese side included Domingos Lopus, alternate member of the party Central Committee.

The two delegations informed each other of the activities of the parties and working class of their respective countries, and exchanged opinions on international issues of mutual concern. They discussed measures to strengthen the solidarity and cooperation between the two parties.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of fraternity and militant solidarity.



AUSTRALIAHAWKE SUPPORTS HAYDEN ON CAMBODIAN PEACE EFFORTS

BK150941 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, says his government will proceed with its efforts to promote a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean conflict. Mr Hawke said nothing had happened to prevent the government from taking that course and Australia was in the almost unique position of being able to talk to all the countries involved.

His comments follow Indonesian and Chinese criticism of aspects of a recent trip to Indochina by the foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden. The prime minister said the criticism was not harsh and did not lead him to the conclusion that there was now some difficulty in Australia's relationship with ASEAN, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Though China was more critical of Mr Hayden, Mr Hawke believed its concern could be dispelled during a visit to Australia soon by the Chinese Communist Party secretary, Mr Hu Yaobang. He said he had full confidence in Mr Hayden and he did not believe Mr Hayden's authority had in any way been diminished.

Earlier this week, Indonesia's foreign minister, Dr Mokhtar, said Mr Hayden had damaged his own and Australia's credibility by having to admit that Vietnamese leaders had given him wrong information about Vietnamese troops crossing into Thailand. China accused Vietnam of using Mr Hayden's visit to Indochina to further its own ends.

Meanwhile, the Kampuchea situation has been discussed at a meeting in Sydney between Mr Hayden and a visiting Soviet deputy foreign minister, Professor Mikhail Kapitsa. Before the meeting, Professor Kapitsa reiterated earlier comments that Australia could play a role in settling the problems of the region. Although no details of his talks with Mr Hayden were released, the professor said after the meeting that he agreed with about 70 percent of what the foreign affairs minister was proposing.

PAPUA NEW GUINEAWINGTI RESIGNS, MAY STAND AGAINST SOMARE

HK180950 Hong Kong AFP in English 0933 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] Port Moresby, March 18 (AFP) -- Papua New Guinea's Deputy Prime Minister Pias Wingti resigned today in a move which threatens the future of Prime Minister Michael Somare. The leader of the People's Progress Party (PPP), Sir Julius Chan, gave notice of a no confidence motion and proposed Mr Wingti for the post of prime minister. The PPP is a key element in the coalition headed by Mr Somare, leader of the Pangu Pati Party. Mr Wingti, a member of Mr Somare's Pangu Party, could deliver the numbers to oust Mr Somare in combination with the opposition, analysts said.

Today's surprise move on the first day of parliamentary session follows negotiations between Mr Wingti and Sir Julius Chan about who should stand against Mr Somare in any non-confidence motion. Under Papua New Guinea's parliamentary rule, the no confidence motion cannot be debated before next Monday at the earliest. Mr Somare has been faced with in-fighting within his government over the past two months.

MOKHTAR RETURNS, DISCUSSES TALKS IN HANOI

BK171536 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Indonesia 's studying the five aspects of the Cambodian problem as the outcome of talks between Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and his Vietnamese counterpart, Nguyen Co Thach, in Hanoi. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said this to journalists at Jakarta's Halim Perdanakusumah Airport this evening shortly after he returned from Vietnam. According to Minister Mokhtar, the five aspects of the Cambodian problem will be discussed with the other ASEAN foreign ministers. Besides holding talks on further improving bilateral relations, Minister Mokhtar also discussed the U.S. personnel missing in action in the Indochinese war.

[Begin Mokhtar recording] A solution to this issue [U.S. personnel missing in action] will help speed up the normalization of relations between Vietnam and the United States, because this issue has become a sensitive one in the United States. If Vietnam wants normalized relations, as we have heard earlier, this issue remains one of the obstacles to be removed. As a result of occasional difficulties on both sides to holding frank talks on this issue, the Indonesian foreign minister has offered to both sides to become a kind of go-between. The offer has already been accepted by both Vietnam and the United States. The talks on this issue in Hanoi were the first (?implementation) of this good-willed offer. [end recording]

Minister Mokhtar left for Hanoi on 14 March and returned to Jakarta at 1855 West Indonesian Time [1155 GMT] this evening aboard a special plane.

Offer on U.S. MIA's

BK161400 Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 6 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Speaking on Tuesday [5 March], Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said he once offered Indonesian assistance to the United States in resolving the issue of U.S. personnel missing in action in the Vietnam war. Minister Mokhtar told journalists in the Foreign Ministry: "We are ready to assist in settling the problem of U.S. personnel missing in action in the Vietnam war if our assistance is considered useful and if Indonesia can play a positive role in this matter bearing in mind the good relations between Indonesia and Vietnam and Indonesia and the United States. Answering the question, "Has there been any official request by the United States?" Minister Mokhtar said: "There has never been an official one, but I extended the offer."

Urged by some journalists to comment on the expulsion of the Philippine foreign minister, Minister Mokhtar was not ready to give any comment on that Tuesday morning. He repeatedly said: "No comment." However, he said that as a friend, he will miss the Philippine foreign minister's presence during upcoming ASEAN meetings.

YUGOSLAVIA'S PLANINC DEPARTS FOR THAILAND

BK161222 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Excerpts] The visiting Yugoslav prime minister [as heard], Mrs Milka Planinc, arrived in Bali yesterday for a 2-day tour of the island. She was accompanied by Minister for Tourism, Post, and Telecommunications Akhmad Tahir. She also visited the Wardi Budaya Art Center in Denpasar. Last night, Governor of Bali Ida Bagus Mantra gave a cultural night in honor of Mrs Planinc's visit. The Yugoslav prime minister and the group left Denpasar this afternoon to proceed [on] their visit to Thailand.

SINGAPORENAIR HOSPITALIZED WITH 'SERIOUS LIVER FAILURE'

HK170158 Hong Kong AFP in English 0154 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Singapore, March 17 (AFP) -- Singapore President C.V. Devan Nair, 61, was rushed home from a holiday in Malaysia last night and admitted to hospital suffering from a serious liver failure. A government statement said the liver failure had caused "erratic behaviour" and that Mr Nair "is momentarily clear and at time confused."

The statement added that Mr Nair was flown home from Kuching, in the east Malaysian state of Sarawak, under the care of his physician, Dr John Tambyah. "Until the doctors have completed treatment he will be allowed no visitors except for immediate members of his family," the statement said.

Mrs Nair was seen leaving the hospital yesterday at 10:30 p.m. (1400 GMT). An hour later Peter Vincent, president of the National Trades Union Congress (NTUC), went to the hospital but was told the president was sleeping and could not be disturbed.

Mr Nair was secretary general of the NTUC until he became Singapore's third president on October 23, 1981, succeeding President Benjamin Sheares who died in office in May that year. Mr Nair had almost completed his eight-day visit to Sarawak when he was taken ill. He was to have returned home today.

Only last month Mr Nair revealed he had health problems such as asthma, mild hypertension and a variety of minor ailments. Opening a meeting of the Association of Surgeons of South East Asia, Mr Nair also said that he had spent his 60th birthday undergoing an operation on his sinuses which, although successful, led to post-operative complications caused by "a massive invasion" of a highly resistant microbe. After five weeks of antibiotic treatment the microbes were destroyed but "I was a devastated battlefield," he said, adding that "the only thing wrong with me was that I was suffering from the diversity of medicines prescribed by my doctors."

Condition Said Stable

BK180917 Singapore Domestic Service in Malay 0900 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] President Devan Nair is in stable condition. According to a Health Ministry statement issued this afternoon, however, he is still being kept under observation. The physicians treating him have conducted a series of tests on President Devan Nair's liver. It will take several days to know the results of these tests. Only members of the president's family are allowed to visit him.

DEFENSE MINISTRY PLANS PURCHASE OF U.S. FALCONS

HK151230 Hong Kong AFP in English 1152 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Singapore, March 15 (AFP) -- News of Pentagon's decision to let Thailand have the F-16A/100 Falcon planes has boosted Singapore's chances of getting the high performance fighters it has been quietly pressing for since early last year, military analysts here said today.



They said Singapore was expected to push its case afresh with a plea that it was the only country to agree to buy, and on full payment, the lower-rated Falcon F-16-79 which was the best the United States had said it would give friendly Third World countries. The analysts said the Singapore Defense Ministry, while ordering eight F-16/79's with an option for 12 more, had made clear it would rather have the F-16A/100 produced by the same manufacturer, General Dynamics, when the United States changed its policy. Although in theory it would only require modifications and a change of engines to convert the planes and add around six million dollars apiece to the bill, delivery would be delayed and with revision of plans for training and facilities, might take it well beyond 1987, they said. Singapore, in its quest to maintain its air superiority over its neighbours built up in the past decade, has already on order four E-2C Hawkeye airborne early warning and command and control aircraft at a total cost of over 600 million U.S. dollars which the U.S. Congress has cleared. The Falcons Singapore ordered were expected around the time these radar surveillance planes -- which only Japan and Israel own in Asia -- were due to be delivered in the United State late next year of early 1987 to synchronise a long training stint there for the crew of both squads.

The need to package the Thai demand of 16 along with Singapore's for reasons of economy and the possibility of raising the number to meet demands from others like Indonesia for diplomatic reasons, could all determine when Singaporeans bring home their Falcons, they said. They said Singapore would rather put up with the delay and push to revise its order with the Reagan administration than go for the option of taking a batch of F-16/70's on time and later build up a standard complement of F-16A/100's which by then would be further outdated. Singapore, which has been trying for some time to go beyond its F-5 Tigers, the main strike aircraft in the region's air forces, had chosen to wait rather than take the F-20 Tiger sharks being offered for earlier delivery at attractive prices including spares, they pointed out. Singapore, with enough money to pay for its purchase -- official foreign reserves now more than 10 billion U. S. dollars -- has declared in a defense policy statement for the next five years barely three weeks ago that it was bent on shopping for the best available hardware.

First Deputy Premier and Defense Minister Goh Chock Tong said: "We must become a capital and skill intensive armed forces and not a manpower intensive one. We must exploit high technology to the full. The Singapore Armed Forces will have to assimilate each individual piece of technology like the E-2C's and fit them all together into a potent winning combination."

Defense allocation in Singapore's annual budget is second only to that for the Finance Ministry which foots the bill for the entire bureaucracy. Proposed defense spending of 1.1 billion U.S. dollars -- up 65 million from the year before -- is 27 percent of the budget proposals for 1985-86 to be voted in Parliament this month.

#### BOMB EXPLOSION AT CANADIAN, ISRAELI MISSIONS

BK180620 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] An explosion, believed to have been caused by a bomb, has rocked a building housing the Canadian and Israeli diplomatic mission in Singapore. Police say no one was injured in the blast, which occurred shortly before midnight. The multi-storied building in a tourist area houses the Canadian High Commission from the 8th to the 10th floor and the Israeli Embassy on the 11th. Spokesmen from both missions refused comments on the explosion, which police said is believed to have been caused by a bomb planted under a first floor window near the branch of the Chung Khiaw Bank. The blast shattered [words indistinct] bank on the ground floor. Meanwhile, police have cordoned off the areas and evacuated the building after receiving a new bomb threat this morning.

RAMOS ON VER REINSTATEMENT, NPA INFLUENCE

HK150952 Hong Kong AFP in English 0800 GMT 15 Mar 85

[By Cecil Morella]

[Text] Manila, March 15 (AFP) -- Acting military chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos said today that leftist guerrillas now directly influenced more Philippine villages but asserted "we are not about to go under." He also indicated he would bow to the wishes of President Ferdinand Marcos to return Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver to his former post if he was acquitted of murder charges in the ongoing Benigno Aquino murder trial.

Gen Ramos told a news conference here that the communist New People's Army (NPA) now influenced 1,820 villages -- roughly four percent of the 41,000 total -- and that this was a "slight increase" from the 1983 figure. He declined to give more figures.

"Of course there are many places especially in the remote hinterlands...where the Armed Forces are not present, neither the civilian government," he said. "But the fact is that we are not really about to go under." Gen Ramos also said the military had fielded infantry battalions to combat the guerrillas, and that 35 battalions were in Mindanao, the country's second largest island, which has been the focus of recent NPA operations.

Asked to comment on Mr Marcos's expressed wish to return Gen Ver as chief of staff, Gen Ramos said: "My answer is that the president has already said all that has to be said about the question." Gen Ramos took over after Gen Ver went on leave in October upon being implicated by a probe board in the August 1983 assassination of Mr Aquino, President Marcos's chief political foe.

"My primary concern... is the unity of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP). Because there is a problem out there and unless we are united in the AFP... in countering the armed threat of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA, we will not be effective," he said.

Gen Ramos dismissed opposition charges that the U.S. Government may back him in a military takeover after President Marcos dies, saying: "In my humble opinion, they (the Filipino people) will not like it."

On reports that U.S. military advisers may arrive here, he said U.S. servicemen would only help local troops use and maintain U.S.-made equipment. He said U.S. military aid would mainly be used for field troops, but stressed, "I don't want to count my chickens before the eggs are hatched."

The U.S. Congress is currently hearing the Reagan administration's request for a 275 million dollar security and economic aid package for the Philippines for fiscal 1985 as compensation for two U.S. military bases in the country.

On the strength of the NPA Gen Ramos said there was no discrepancy between military statistics and the president's statements belittling the insurgency. "I think that common to all of this thinking is that the situation is under control. And that it was bigger than what it was as compared to the 1950's," he said.

Mr Marcos told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in a recent interview that the 1950's leftist rebellion was far larger than the current one and involved up to 20,000 armed guerrillas at one point.

The estimated 12,000-strong NPA is the military wing of the Maoist Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) that in 1968 broke away from the old pro-Soviet party, which threatened the republic after World War II before it was crushed.

Gen Ramos said there was now shift of the military's thrust "towards the support of the men and the operating units in the field" and toward the insurgency instead of any external threat. Current reforms in the 200,000-strong military establishment came after the visits of ranking U.S. officials, who openly urged broad reforms to enhance the Armed Forces' capability to fight the guerrillas.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs Richard Armitage told a subcommittee of the U.S. Congress Tuesday that the CPP-NPA may take over in five years if present trends were not reversed. He was speaking in support of the proposed hike aid to the Philippines.

#### Speech on Insurgency Threat

HK150938 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Acting AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos has appealed to the people to join hands with the military in the fight against insurgency and the rising crime wave. Gen Ramos sounded the appeal in a speech before local and foreign Masons at the Manila Hilton. He said the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army, and the MNLF remain major threats to the stability of the nation.

#### MNLF Capability Assessed

HK180349 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] Acting Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos said the secessionist Moro National Liberation Front in the southern Philippines has long been defeated. He said the Muslim rebels have considerably weakened although sporadic skirmishes with government troops still occur. The general assessed the MNLF's capability in a television interview last Saturday. He said the MNLF has resorted to terroristic activities to harass the civilian population and government installations and to attract attention and possible silent support. The general also said the MNLF has been unable to win back its mass base and can no longer significantly influence events in the southern Philippines.

On the communist New People's Army [NPA], Gen Ramos said that although the NPA has growth in strength, the Philippine Armed Forces is now more capable and prepared to cope with the Communist NPA threat.

#### RAMOS ON EFFORTS TO FREE KIDNAPPED FOREIGNERS

HK151214 Hong Kong AFP in English 1142 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Manila, March 15 (AFP) -- Acting military chief Lieutenant-General Fidel Ramos today said three foreigners kidnapped by Moslem separatists in the southern Philippines were alive. He said that military operations in the area had been stopped to ensure their safety. "Negotiations are continuing for the safe recovery of our three foreign friends...As far as we know, they are still alive and they are in fairly good health," he told reporters.



Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) guerrillas abducted American John Ravinon and West German Helmuth Herbst in Jolo Island, 900 kilometers (540 miles) south of here in November. The same band kidnapped Japanese Shigehiro Ishikawa last January.

The kidnappers, led by Commander Yusop Jikiri, have asked the American and West German Embassies here for ransom but the missions refused. No demands have been made for the release of the Japanese hostage. The kidnappers later agreed to release the Westerners to the Organization of Islamic Countries, but refused to turn them over to a Pakistani diplomat who went to the area when he could not show authorization papers from the Islamic group.

Gen. Ramos also denied press reports that massive military operations were underway in the island to rescue the hostages. "He said the military commander of the region has instead ordered small police type "preemptive operations" in the area to prevent the approach of large MNLF bands who were moving toward that part of the island. "These are mostly low level patrols, not the massive operations to reduce the kidnap victims. Our main efforts are still negotiations through peaceful means," Gen. Ramos said. "There has been a suspension of military operations in order to allow the dialogue to take place," he added.

The MNLF, which is fighting for self-rule in the Moslem populated southern provinces, has been kidnapping for ransom since the rebellion started in southern Mindanao Island in the early 1970's. Gen. Ramos said the negotiations were being undertaken "mainly by the local leaders" in the island, but that "there is also a parallel effort by various diplomats...coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of National Defense."

#### TWO STUDENTS DIE IN MANILA DEMONSTRATION

HK160914 Hong Kong AFP in English 0809 GMT 16 Mar 85

[Text] Manila, March 16 (AFP) -- Two teenage students have died as a result of the police dispersal of relocated squatters marching near President Ferdinand Marcos's palace here yesterday, police and hospital sources said today.

Daniel Carlos, 15, succumbed to internal injuries this morning after being kept alive in the intensive care unit of the Far Eastern University Hospital near the palace, hospital staff member said. Maria Elizabeth Santiago, 14, was dead on arrival at another hospital last night, Corporal Jamie Javier of the Manila Police Homicide Section said. Both were reported caught in a stampede by protesters inside a disco after police used tear gas and smoke bombs to break up the estimated 800 marchers who had come from squatter relocation sites north and south of here.

Sources in hospitals near the area said at least 15 people, including an American correspondent of the U.S. television network ABC, were hurt in the chaos surrounding the dispersal operations. Police would confirm no arrests.

Eyewitnesses said nine homemade shrapnel bombs were exploded by unknown persons immediately before police jeeps carrying gas-masked riot police moved in and hurled tear gas and smoke bomb canisters. The marchers were among an estimated 5,000 people earlier blocked outside metropolitan Manila on their way to a central square near the palace for a rally against government housing policies in the metropolis.

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